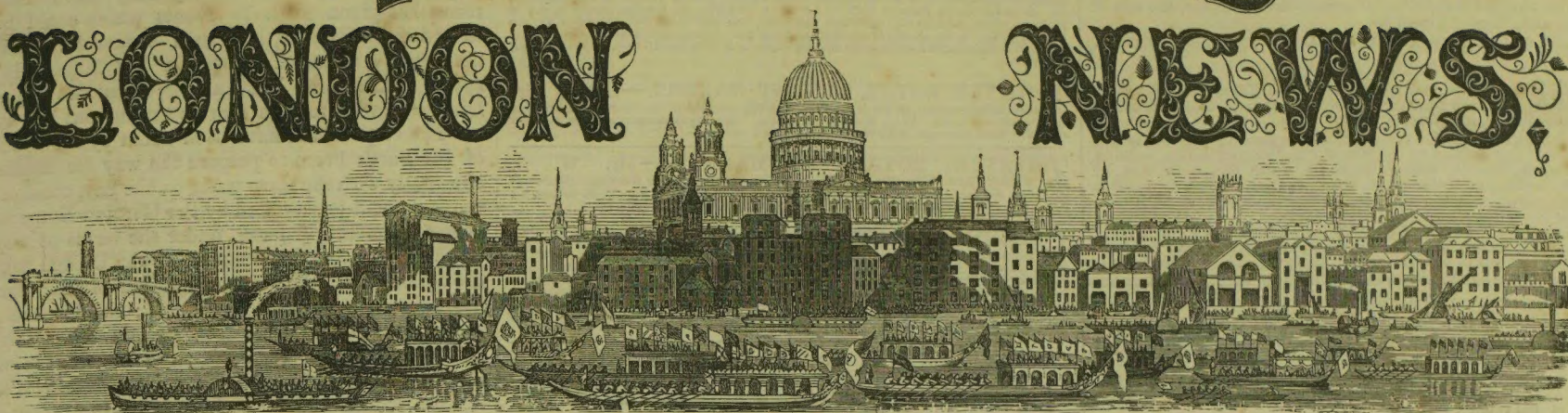


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1745.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

WITH SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT BY POST, 6½D.



DIVERS PREPARING FOR WORK.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at 5, Seamore-place, Mayfair, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, of a son.
On the 5th inst., at 27, Belgrave-square, the wife of H. Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P., of a son.
On Sunday, the 2nd inst., at 31, Albemarle-street, London, the wife of William Fenwick, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., at Kustendjie, Turkey, Mrs. Edward Harris, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Dec. 4, 1872, at Valparaiso, by the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, John Edward, eldest son of John Edward Naylor, formerly of Liverpool, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Henry Arrey, M.D.
On the 6th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by his Grace the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Rev. B. Burdett Newenham, uncle to the bride, and the Rev. Dr. Briscoe, Frederick Smith Shonstone, Esq., of Sutton Hall, Sussex, and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Augusta Emma Grace, eldest daughter of Captain Hambley Knapp, of 39, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, late of the 5th Fusiliers.
On Saturday, the 1st inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, by the Rev. J. Bernays, Rector of Great Stanmore, assisted by the Rev. W. Garland, Rector of the parish, Dr. Albert James Bernays to Ellen Labatt, elder daughter of the late B. Evans, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Acre House, Brixton.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at 34, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, Edward Stirling, Esq., late of Adelaide, South Australia, and formerly member of the Legislative Council of that colony, aged 68.
On the 2nd inst., at Bath, Edward Harris Phillips, Esq., formerly of Pontypool, Monmouthshire, for many years a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of that county, aged 84.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 15

SUNDAY, FEB. 9.		WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.	
Septuagesima Sunday.		Full moon, 11.33 a.m.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Wm. Henry Milman, M.A., Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, Archdeacon; 7 p.m., the Rev. James Hook, B.A., Rector of Moreton.		Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., probably the Rev. Samuel Flood Jones, M.A., Minor Canon and Precentor; 3 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D., Canon.		Literary Fund, 3 p.m.	
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan, Master of the Temple.		London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Barff on Fresco and Silicious Painting).	
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. E. C. Wickham, M.A.		Graphic Society, 8 p.m.	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.		Epidemiological Society, 8 p.m.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.		Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Ships for the Channel Passage).	
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services, in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, incumbent.		British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.	
MONDAY, FEB. 10.		THURSDAY, FEB. 13.	
Queen Victoria married, 1840.		St. Mark's Hospital, City-road, annual meeting, 3 p.m. (the Lord Mayor in the chair).	
Royal General Dispensary, Bartholomew-close, general court, noon.		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. H. E. Armstrong on the Artificial Formation of Organic Substances).	
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Physical Geography).		Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, annual meeting, 4.30 p.m.	
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).		Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.	
Medical Society, 8 p.m.		Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.	
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.		Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.	
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Clements R. Markham on Discoveries East of Spitzbergen).		Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.	
National Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alsager H. Hill on Impediments to the Circulation of Labour, and their Removal).		Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Wyke Bayliss on the Message of Art).	
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Arthur Rigg on the Energies of the Imponderables).		FRIDAY, FEB. 14.	
National Health Society, 4.30 p.m. (Miss Chesson on Physiology and Hygiene).		St. Valentine.	
TUESDAY, FEB. 11.		Royal College of Surgeons, 4 p.m. (Hunterian Oration by Mr. Hancock, president.)	
Royal Horticultural society, annual meeting, 3 p.m.		Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, General Court, at London Tavern, 11 a.m.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Forces and Motions of the Body).		Royal Astronomical Society, 3 p.m. (anniversary).	
St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture to young men, 8 p.m. (the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church, on the Effects of Christianity in the Formation of National Character).		London Fever Hospital, annual meeting, at Freemasons Tavern, 4.30 p.m.	
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (anniversary).		South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Marshall on the Human Form).	
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Standard and Metric Gauges for Indian State Railways).		Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (Madame Arabella Goddard's farewell benefit).		Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Scott on Recent Progress in Weather Knowledge, 9 p.m.).	
University College, Professor Hayter Lewis on Fine Art, 4.30 p.m.; on Construction, 5.35 (commencement of the courses).		Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Haydn's "Creation").	
		Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major C. J. East on the Lushaie Expedition).	
		Annual Highland Ball, at Queen's Rooms, Hanover-square.	
		SATURDAY, FEB. 15.	
		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. E. A. Freeman on Comparative Politics).	
		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.	
		St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Saturday Popular Concert.	
		South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Carey Foster on Electric Currents).	
		Highland Society of London, general court, 6 p.m.; dinner, 7 p.m.	

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 30	1 0	1 25	1 45	2 2	2 25	2 42
3 10	3 30	3 55	4 15	4 40	5 0	5 15
6 10	6 30	6 55	7 15	7 40	8 0	8 15
9 10	9 30	9 55	10 15	10 40	11 0	11 15

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Jan. 29	30.058	33.3	25.8	77	10	29.5	36.7	ESE.	378
30	29.962	34.8	28.5	80	10	32.0	36.1	E. ENE.	453
31	30.079	35.3	29.6	82	10	34.6	36.9	NE. ENE.	433
Feb. 1	29.985	30.5	23.6	78	9	31.8	33.7	ENE. E. ESE.	674
2	29.930	29.6	22.1	75	10	26.2	33.6	E. ENE.	567
3	29.994	32.6	25.6	87	10	28.5	34.6	NNW. NW.	444
4	29.983	35.5	28.0	95	10	32.7	37.4	NNW. N.	179

* Melted snow. † Rain and snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.084	29.974	30.076	30.084	29.937	29.906	29.912
Temperature of Air	33.2	34.9	36.8	31.5	23.7	33.6	33.4
Temperature of Evaporation	31.1	32.3	34.6	29.1	21.1	32.4	35.4
Direction of Wind	ESE.	E.	ENE.	ENE.	E.	NNW.	NNW.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Three Weeks of the Pantomime, Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Doors open at Half-past One, commence at a Quarter to Two. Every Evening, the Drury Lane Comic Christmas Annual, entitled *THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD*; or, *Harlequin Queen Mab*, or the *World of Dreams*. Written by E. L. Blanchard, with Characteristic Scenery by W. Beverly. Characters in the Opening by the celebrated Vokes Family, Double Troupe of Pantomimists, &c. Preceded by the Farce of *THE TALE OF A COMET*. On Monday, March 3, will be produced, *THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES*, the first time for fifty years at this theatre. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.—Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, Mr. J. R. Dion Boucicault.—Last Week but Two.—*BABIL* and *BIJOU* (by Dion Boucicault and J. R. Dion Boucicault, Esqrs.). Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performance Every Saturday at Two. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. W. S. Gilbert's New Fairy Comedy, *THE WICKED WORLD*, Every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Kendal, Arnott, Buckstone; Madames Robertson, Amy Roselle, M. Litton, &c. And other entertainments. Box-office daily, Ten till Five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening until further notice, an entirely Original Play, by W. G. Wills, entitled *CHARLES I.*—Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Mr. Forrester, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. R. Markby, Miss G. Pannofort; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabelle Bateman. The Play is produced with new and appropriate Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Performance will commence at 7.15 with *A HAPPY PAIR*—Mr. C. Warner and Miss Virginia Francis; concluding with *THE LOTTERY TICKET*—Mr. F. W. Irish, Mrs. Egan.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—Doors open at 6.30; at Seven, Offenbach's Favourite Bouffonerie, *THE BLIND BEGGARS*; at 7.30, *THE LADIES' BALLET*, Miss Ellen Buffon; *Nine L'EN CREVE*; or, *The Merry Toxophiles*, by Hervé. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-office. Prices, 1s. to 3s. No fees for booking.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE. In active preparation, a great Historical Spectacular Drama, by W. M. Akhurst, Esq., entitled *FAIR ROSAMOND*; or, *the Days of the Plantagenets*.

LATE ASTLEY'S.—The GREAT and ONLY EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME still drawing crowded and delighted audiences.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE. NEW SCENES in the ARENA. Extraordinary Riding and Gymnastic Feats.

GRAND ILLUMINATED DAY PERFORMANCES. EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at Two o'clock. Open every evening at 6.30; commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Four, under Mr. Drysdale. No charge for booking. Prices from 6d. to 4s. 6d.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The splendid Pantomime of *CINDERELLA*; or, *Harlequin and the Little Glass Slipper*, every Evening, at Seven o'clock; Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.45, to which Children under Ten half price for all parts of the House. 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, and 71st times of representation.

GRAND CIRQUE, Holborn.—Daily, at Two and Seven. Patronised by Royalty. Thronged at each Representation with aristocratic and delighted audiences. Immense success of the world-renowned Equestrian Monkeys, from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris. However much opinion may differ as to the degree of intelligence with which this class of animals may be endowed, or whatever doubt and ridicule may be thrown on the idea of our ancestry springing therefrom, there is no question of the ability they display in their proper training. Thus we have at the Regent's Park Gardens a monkey educated up to the point of smoking and enjoying a pipe of tobacco. Poor "Boss," whose remarkable performance with his little pupil attracted all London for months three years ago, was a singular case in point; thrown from a kicking horse, he positively refused to mount that same quadruped again, and so caused a delay of a fortnight in his appearance before the public. Moreover, there are monkeys in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, upon whom months and months of training have been thrown away—monkeys who, from sheer laziness and disinclination, positively refuse to do anything towards the attainment of a livelihood, in which respect they certainly closely resemble very many bipeds. After an experience extending over many years, M. Bugny considers he has now attained the summit of excellence with his present animals, and confidently appeals to a discriminating public for its appreciation of his efforts.
Every Day at Two; Every Evening at Seven.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—On MONDAY at Three and Eight, and EVERY NIGHT until further notice (MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight), the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will present an entirely NEW and highly interesting PROGRAMME, the whole of the music comprising the first part of the entertainment having been written and composed expressly for Messrs. Moore and Burgess by the following eminent authors and composers:—Mr. Charles Dunphie, A.B., Mr. Frank Vizetelly, Mr. Henry S. Leigh, Mr. Frank Stainforth, Mr. E. L. Blanchard, Mr. A. Nish, Mr. J. R. Thomas, and Herr W. Meyer Lutz. The numerous successes of the New Programme here performed for the first time on the occasion of Mr. Frederick Burgess's Annual Benefit a few nights ago, when every piece elicited the most flattering and enthusiastic marks of approval from an audience which thronged the Great St. James's Hall in every available space. The whole of the critics connected with the leading metropolitan Press agreed in pronouncing the New Programme to be one of the most novel and beautiful ever introduced by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels. Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30; for the Evening ditto at 7.30. Private Boxes, the most elegant and luxurious in London, from £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fanteils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No charge for booking seats. No fees of any description. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall.

MR. and MRS. REED'S New and Original Entertainment, entitled *HAPPY ARCADIA, ALL ABOARD, and VERY CATCHING.*—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Under the immediate Patronage and Sanction of the Council of the Royal Albert Hall. FIRST CONCERT on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, at Eight o'clock. Bach's *PASSION* (St. Matthew). Madams Florence Lancia, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Cummings, Signor Foll. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Band and Chorus of 1200. Loggia (to hold eight persons), £2 10s.; Boxes (Grand Tier), £3 3s.; Boxes (Upper Tier), £1 10s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Area Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Spectacles of the Series of Novello, Ewer, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W., and 55, Foultry, E.C.; the usual Agents, and at the Royal Albert Hall.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD begs to announce that her FAREWELL BENEFIT and last public appearance will take place in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 11, to commence at Eight o'clock. Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard; Violin, Mr. Carrodus and Herr L. Ries; Viola, Mr. Zerbin; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Vocalists, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley. Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets may be obtained at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, FEB. 14, Haydn's CREATION. Principal Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne, Mrs. Suter, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., now ready.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, under the direction of Mr. JOHN BOOSEY.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at Eight o'clock. Artists—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Banks, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Carrodus, Mr. Santley. The London Orpheus Quartet. Pianoforte, Miss Kate Roberts. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Lutz. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (for four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets of Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Austin, St. James's Hall; Keith, Provise, and Co.; Hay's, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

The Royal Message read to both Houses of Parliament by the Lord Chancellor on Thursday afternoon differs from preceding documents of the same kind in very few of its features, and those of a subordinate character. So far as can be contrived, her Majesty, on the opening of Parliament, usually speaks on most political topics worthy of mention in neutral tones. Her communication, whether delivered in person, or, as on Thursday last, by a Commission, is well understood to be the composition of her Cabinet, and may be looked upon as a State paper framed with a view of succinctly stating any facts of importance that have occurred during the recess touching our foreign relations, and of announcing those measures of domestic reform which have been agreed upon by her Ministers as the programme, so far as they are concerned, for the

Session. In both these respects the Royal Message conforms to long-established precedent. It happens, however, this year that foreign topics occupy a much larger space than customarily they have done. The recess has given birth to events which could hardly be excluded from notice, and such events have been more numerous than usual. Happily, her Majesty is able to assure Parliament that she "maintains relations of friendship with foreign Powers throughout the world."

The steps which have been taken by the appointment of Sir Bartle Frere to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa; the judgment pronounced by the German Emperor on the Water Boundary dispute, under the terms of the Treaty of 1846, with the Government of the United States, and the action of the Government of her Majesty for giving immediate execution to the award; the Geneva Arbitration and its results; the treaty made with Belgium for the extradition of criminals; the negotiation with the Government of France for a new commercial treaty to replace that of 1860, which is about to expire; and the correspondence which has passed between the Governments of Russia and the United Kingdom respectively, for the purpose of arriving at some agreement regarding the line which describes the northern frontier of the dominion of Afghanistan—constitute the topics of those paragraphs in the Message which relate to foreign affairs. Each of them is touched with a light and courteous hand. Papers are promised in regard to the most important of them. Complete identity of view with regard to any one of them can hardly be anticipated; but, taken as a whole, the Message gives a brief sketch of what has been done by the Government during the recess, which will probably be accepted by the British Legislature as satisfactory to the candid judgment of the public.

The internal interests of the country, and the announcements made with regard to them, are more briefly referred to in the Royal Message. The deficiency of our last harvest, we are told, has not so far affected the condition of the three kingdoms with reference to trade and commerce, to the sufficiency of the revenue, to the extent of pauperism, or to the relative amount of ordinary crime, as to excite uneasiness. On the contrary, the state of things under each of these heads indicates progressive improvement. The measures to be submitted to Parliament this Session will have relation to University Education in Ireland; to the formation of a Supreme Court of Judicature, including provision for the trial of appeals; to the facilitation of the transfer of land; and to the amendment of our system of local taxation, of certain provisions of the Education Act of 1870, and of the general Acts for regulating railways and canals.

Such is the substance and purport of the Royal Message. In terms it is moderate and dignified, in tone it is quiet; in purport it can hardly be described as ambitious. It is a fit opening of a Parliamentary Session, in view of the present unexcited state of the public mind. It would not, however, be safe to conclude that the progress of legislation for the next six months will correspond with the tranquil character of its inauguration. The problems to be solved are extremely complex, and will necessarily touch interests that are more than ordinarily sensitive. Before a fortnight has fairly passed over our heads, we may be—we do not think we shall be—we scarcely think we need be—in the very thick of party conflicts which will terminate in either a resignation of Ministers or in a dissolution of Parliament. Our hope is that the Ministerial measures most likely to evoke antagonism of feeling have been prepared with elaborate care, and with a constant reference to those broad principles of policy which are most likely to secure the preponderating assent of the nation. We attach some importance, moreover, to the temper of our legislators, so far as we can judge from those data which are common to the public. We are inclined to the belief that, for the present, at all events, party spirit does not run high. There is less heat than has been the case at the opening of any Session of the present Parliament. A disposition to mutual concessions on both sides may possibly enable the Legislature to get through the business to be placed before it without serious disruption. Those concessions need not be of a vital character, for we suspect it will be found in the end that wide and irreconcilable differences of opinion have arisen, chiefly from imperfect information with regard to the facts to be dealt with. Objects which appear formidable when seen through a mist are commonly looked upon without apprehension when light falls upon them through a perfectly transparent atmosphere. We would not lay too great stress upon our hopes; but we entertain something approaching to a cheerful expectation that Parliament will succeed in transacting the important business for which it has been summoned.

The Irish Solicitor-General has been appointed Judge of the Irish Landed Estates Court.

On the recommendation of Mr. Bruce, the Crown has remitted eight months out of the twelve months' imprisonment to which the stokers were sentenced by Mr. Justice Brett.

The Government, considering the exceptional circumstances of Dr. Hessel's case, has determined to defray the expenses of his defence, and also to provide a passage for himself and his wife to Brazil.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Osborne House. Her Majesty received Major-General Sir Henry James on Thursday week. Mr. John Savile Lumley, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Major-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen. Mr. Savile Lumley left Osborne the following day. On Saturday last Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Collins, left Osborne for Wykeham House, Oxford, in order to resume his studies at the University.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne House by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Privy Council at Osborne, at which her Majesty's Message, delivered by Commission at the opening of Parliament, was read. Mr. Justice Archibald, Mr. Aaron Pollock, and Mr. John Cordy Burrows, late Mayor of Brighton, severally had an audience of her Majesty, and received the honour of knighthood. The members of the Burmese Embassy were introduced to the Queen by the Lord Chamberlain, and took leave of her Majesty before their departure from this country.

Lord Charles Fitzroy and Major-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., have succeeded Viscount Bridport and Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Court went into mourning on Tuesday for her late Majesty the Dowager Empress of Brazil, and will go out of mourning on the 14th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a ball, yesterday (Friday) week, at Sandringham House. The guests staying in the house were the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Prince of Leiningen, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. and Mrs. Byng, Lady Audrey Townshend, Viscount Coke, the Hon. A. F. Fitzmaurice, Sir W. Bagge, M.P., Mr. G. Russell, Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., Mr. A. H. Sumner, and Mr. J. Delacour. Nearly 500 invitations were also issued for the ball. The Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and other guests attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. F. C. Hope Grant, Vicar of Kimbolton, officiated. The party staying at Sandringham House broke up on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess, with their youthful family, arrived at Marlborough House on Wednesday from Sandringham. The Prince and Princess, through Sir William Knollys, have forwarded to the Mayor of Marlborough their reply to the address presented to their Royal Highnesses upon the occasion of their late visit to that borough, in which the Prince and Princess expressed themselves deeply impressed by the manifestations of loyalty and affection evinced towards them.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur attended, on Wednesday week, a ball at the Quirinal, in Rome. On Sunday last his Royal Highness was present at a military dinner given in his honour, also at the Quirinal. On Monday the Prince was entertained at dinner by Prince Humbert.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have been on a visit to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle. Their Royal Highnesses will reside at Frogmore House for the next few months, while alterations are being carried out at Cumberland Lodge, their residence in Windsor Great Park.

The Duke of Edinburgh went to the Globe Theatre on Tuesday night.

The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief will hold a Levée at one o'clock on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at the Horse Guards.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck arrived at Kensington Palace on Tuesday from Sandringham House.

The Prince Imperial of France arrived at his private residence on Woolwich-common yesterday week, for the first time since the death of the Emperor Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon and Princess Marie Clotilde have left Claridge's Hotel for Prangins, Nyon, Switzerland.

The Archbishop of Dublin and Miss Trench have left Price's Hotel, Dover-street, for Rome.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at Northumberland House from Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived in town from Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire.

The Duke of Rutland has arrived in town from Belvoir Castle.

The Duke of Richmond arrived in Belgrave-square on Tuesday from Goodwood Park, Sussex.

The Duke of Sutherland has arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, from Lilleshall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived in town from Ickworth Park, Suffolk.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has arrived in Hertford-street, Mayfair, from Savernake Forest, Marlborough.

The Marquis of Ripon arrived in town on Tuesday from Studley Royal.

Earl and Countess Russell have arrived in South-street from Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park.

Lord Hatherley underwent an operation for cataract, on Saturday last, at the hands of Mr. Bowman. The result was successful.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., has arrived at Edwards's Hotel from Hughenden Manor.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, having declined a peerage, has accepted the grand cross of the Bath.

The coming of age of Lord Kilmarnock, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Errol, has been celebrated with great éclat during the week at Slains Castle.

Ministerial banquets were given, on Wednesday, by the Premier, Earl Granville, the Duke of Richmond, and by the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy. Assemblies were also given, the same evening, by Countess Granville and Mrs. Gladstone. Lord Cairns gave a Parliamentary dinner on Tuesday.

Earl Spencer was entertained at a banquet, on Tuesday night, by the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Mr. Bessemer says he is prepared to supply guns that shall fire balls of five tons at the rate of one a minute, and to construct a gun to fire a ten-ton ball.

A well-grounded complaint has been laid before the War Office by a deputation from the licensed victuallers of Kingston-on-Thames against the low scale of billeting allowances in force. The complainants averred that for a soldier's meal, which cost them 1s. 6½d., they receive only 10d.; that for forage, which costs them, at the lowest estimate, 2s., they have to accept 1s. 9d.; and that, while soldiers quartered in towns pay 4d. for a bed, when on the march they pay only 2½d.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO PARLIAMENT.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I greet you cordially on your reassembling for the discharge of your momentous duties.

I have the satisfaction of maintaining relations of friendship with foreign Powers throughout the world.

You were informed, when I last addressed you, that steps had been taken to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa. I have now dispatched an envoy to Zanzibar, furnished with such instructions as appear to me best adapted for the attainment of the object in view. He has recently reached the place of his destination, and has entered into communication with the Sultan.

My ally the German Emperor, who had undertaken to pronounce judgment as arbiter on the line of water-boundary so long in dispute under the terms of the Treaty of 1846, has decided, in conformity with the contention of the Government of the United States, that the Haro Channel presents the line most in accordance with the true interpretation of that treaty.

I have thought it the course most befitting the spirit of international friendship and the dignity of the country to give immediate execution to the award by withdrawing promptly from my partial occupation of the island of San Juan.

The proceedings before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, which I was enabled to prosecute in consequence of the exclusion of the indirect claims preferred on behalf of the Government of the United States, terminated in an award which in part established and in part repelled the claims allowed to be relevant. You will in due course be asked to provide for the payment of the sum coming due to the United States under this award.

My acknowledgments are due to the German Emperor, and likewise to the tribunal at Geneva, for the pains and care bestowed by them on the peaceful adjustment of controversies such as could not but impede the full prevalence of national goodwill in a case where it was especially to be cherished.

In further prosecution of a well-understood and established policy, I have concluded a treaty for the extradition of criminals with my ally the King of the Belgians.

The Government of France has during the recess renewed its communications with my Government for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty to replace that of 1860, which is about to expire. In prosecuting these communications I have kept in view the double object of an equitable regard to existing circumstances and of securing a general provision, more permanent in its character and resting on a reciprocal and equal basis, for the commercial and maritime transactions of the two countries. I hope to be enabled within a short period to announce to you the final result.

It has been for some years felt by the Government of Russia and the United Kingdom respectively that it would be conducive to the tranquillity of Central Asia if the two Governments should arrive at an identity of view regarding the line which describes the northern frontier of the dominions of Afghanistan. Accordingly, a correspondence has passed, of which this is the main subject. Its tenour, no less than its object, will, I trust, be approved by the public opinion of both nations.

Papers will be laid before you with relation to the awards delivered under the Treaty of Washington, to the commercial negotiations with France, and to the northern frontier of the dominions of Afghanistan.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The Estimates of the coming financial year will be presented to you. They have been framed with a view to the efficiency and moderation of our establishments, under circumstances of inconvenience entailed by variations of an exceptional nature in the prices of some important commodities.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Although the harvest has been to some extent deficient, the condition of the three kingdoms with reference to trade and commerce, to the sufficiency of the revenue for meeting the public charge, to the decrease of pauperism, and to the relative amount of ordinary crime, may be pronounced generally satisfactory.

A measure will be submitted to you on an early day for settling the question of University education in Ireland. It will have for its object the advancement of learning in that portion of my dominions, and will be framed with a careful regard to the rights of conscience.

You will find ample occupation in dealing with other legislative subjects of importance which, for the most part, have already been under your notice in various forms and at different periods. Among these your attention will speedily be asked to the formation of a Supreme Court of Judicature, including provisions for the trial of appeals.

Among the measures which will be brought before you there will also be proposals for facilitating the transfer of land, and for the amendment of our system of local taxation, of certain provisions of the Education Act of 1870, and of the general Acts regulating railways and canals; together with various other bills for the improvement of the law.

I earnestly commend your deliberations to the guidance and favour of Almighty God.

In the Birmingham municipal election petition judgment has been given in favour of Mr. Startin, the respondent, who retains his seat by a majority of three votes.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., delivered to the members of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, yesterday week, his concluding lecture on "Problems of Civilisation." In the course of his address he expressed the opinion that trade unionism was, on the whole, a benefit to the nation, though he hoped to see the day when trade unions would have played their part, and become things of the past. He had looked for twenty years, and still looked, to "co-operative union" for the solution of the labour question.

The Extra Supplement.

"A LESSON IN CHARITY."

The pleasing incident shown in a picture by Mr. Calderon, R.A., which Messrs. Agnew and Co. have permitted us to choose for the fine Engraving that constitutes our Extra Supplement this week, may be conjectured to have taken place in South Germany, if we judge of the nationality of the figures by their faces and style of dress. The elderly man, with a clarinet under his arm and a satchel hung from his neck, who approaches the door of a rustic abode, hat in hand, to ask some gift of food or money, is one of those wandering musicians whom we often see joined in the so-called "German bands," making the streets of an English town resound with their wind instruments, brazen and wooden, as discordant as the old-world statecraft of the defunct Germanic Diet. In his own country, as may here be observed, this worthy Deutscher goes alone on the tramp, and keeps up a reedy fluting, with his forlorn tube of melodious noise, which gives a kind of melancholy pleasure to the ears of many soft-hearted and rather sentimental Herren and Frauenzimmer. The amiable young mother, in Mr. Calderon's picture, intending that this opportunity of doing a kind action shall be turned to the moral instruction of her child, has loaded a platter with a large piece of brown bread and a slice of German sausage or ham, if we mistake not, something in the nature of "Wurst" or "Schinken." This bounty she has intrusted to the hands of the pretty little girl, who will carry it with a demure grace to the hungry stranger; and we have no doubt he will reward her with one of his best tunes, especially if he be allowed first to wet his whistle, after a long walk along the dusty road, with a glass of Bavarian beer. The picture has lately been exhibited at the Dudley Gallery.

THE LIBRARY AT CAMDEN PLACE.

A month has passed since the death of the Emperor Napoleon III., that Prince of a singular destiny, whose birth and education, with the vicissitudes of his early life, working upon the romantic and enthusiastic ambitiousness of his native temper, prepared him to play with imposing effect the part of an Octavius Augustus to that of Julius Caesar which his uncle had performed rather in the French classic-theatrical style. The representation being now finished, the curtain has fallen, and the epilogue is already spoken, mixed with no unkindly or ungenerous comments in the English tongue, for his conduct towards this country, at least, was the behaviour of a friend. Long hence, when new dynasties or republics shall have taken their turn of power in France, if the past changes of her political mood and situation be any guide to the future, it may be observed by foreign visitors to England in the reign of Queen Victoria's great-grandchild, that the quiet Kentish village of Chislehurst saw, in 1873, the closing scene of a greatly adventurous career. We cannot guess whether, in the variable disposal of property and the modern rage for alteration of estates and buildings, more particularly within a short distance of the metropolis, the present mansion of Camden Place is likely to stand till the middle of the twentieth century. But its name has endured since the time of the learned English antiquary, William Camden, who lived on that site, near his friend the Secretary Walsingham, in the days of Queen Elizabeth; and this name, adopted for the title of a peerage by Lord Chief Justice Pratt in 1765, is very familiar to many of our readers as the appellation of a London suburb. Will any French pilgrim or devotee of Imperialist traditions, who may come to pay homage at the shrines of an historic idolatry, after seventy or eighty years, commit the blunder of looking for "Camden Place" in the neighbourhood of Camden Town? When that remote period shall arrive—not much more remote, indeed, than the reign of Napoleon I. in Paris, and the exile of Charles X. at Holyrood—the curious inquirer will be advised to open Vol. LXII. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Here he will find, in No. 1743, and in this week's Number, following our Illustrations of the funeral ceremonies and our Portraits of the late Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial, several views of Camden Place, Chislehurst; showing not only the outward aspects of the house and gardens, but the interior of the Emperor's apartments, including the simply-furnished bed-room where he died.

In adding to this series a view of the library, it seems not unfit to remark that one of the many respectable features in his late Majesty's character was his attachment to literary pursuits. He was not a great author; but whoever has perused with an unprejudiced eye his commencement of a biography of Julius Caesar and his previous works, comprising a treatise on the history of artillery in warfare, a description of the Isthmus of Central America and its projected ship canals, and a variety of short essays composed while in prison or in exile, must perceive that he was an earnest student as well as a correct and forcible writer. During his former residence among us, before the Paris Revolution of 1848, Prince Louis Napoleon was sometimes an attentive listener at the meetings of our scientific societies, and his frequent calls for books at the London Library, in St. James's-square, are well remembered by the officers of that institution. We heartily wish that his Majesty's life had been spared many years longer, with restored health and strength, not indeed, to resume the Imperial government which had broken down in the shock of a national defeat, but to take up again, in the retired leisure of Camden Place, those agreeable tasks of history and other literature which he shared with the brotherhood of educated men. In the library of that house, as in the library at Knebworth, sat one whose fortune, rank, and fame obtained a fairer grace from his love and use of books. But few Princes and Peers follow this example.

SALE OF JOURNALS IN PARIS.

One of the liveliest branches of street traffic in the French capital is the morning and evening circulation of the various printed sheets, by reading which the sociable and excitable Parisian supplies himself with something new to talk about, whether it be a smart hit at the character of a leading public man, a promised duel between hostile editors, a prediction of the fate of the Government, or a bit of scandal and personal gossip. The rush of newsvendors to secure an early batch of all the most popular journals at the hour of publication is an amusing scramble for the indifferent bystander to see; men and women, boys and girls, running off as fast as they can get themselves loaded with damp bundles of newspapers, which they stop to arrange and assort when they have reached a convenient place for the examination. By a system of mutual exchanges, which is easily practised, they contrive to have a few copies of each journal in the stock finally made up for retail business. The official *Moniteur*, the grave and critical *Débat*, the reckless *Figaro*, the declamatory *Presse*, the Democratic *Rappel*, *Cloche*, and *Liberté*, are dispensed with equal promptitude to the buyers of such ware. A man with a few sous in his pocket may soon gather samples of all diversities of French political opinion.



THE LIBRARY, CAMDEN PLACE, CHISELHURST, RESIDENCE OF THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.



PUBLISHING JOURNALS IN PARIS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 6.

The rumoured fusion of the pretensions of the "Sons of France," which was to leave one candidate the less to that throne which M. Thiers complained there were so many aspirants to, sank into shade the other day in presence of the alarming reports circulated by the Paris newspapers respecting the wholesale arrests made by order of the Government in the quarters of Belleville, Montmartre, and La Chapelle, of individuals affiliated to the dreaded "International Association of Working Men." Visions were at once conjured up of new plots and deep-laid schemes to which Paris was to have been again a prey, and which had been happily nipped in the bud by the wisdom of M. Thiers and the astuteness of his Préfet of Police. A first statement was to the effect that a man named Dietrich, reported president of the Paris branch of the association, had been arrested; and this was speedily followed by accounts of the capture of numerous batches of Internationalists, principally at the workshops of the Paris Omnibus and Northern Railway companies. The most precise information was given by the newspapers concerning these arrests, eventually stated to be no less than 152 in number, and the bourgeoisie was about returning thanks to the Préfet of Police for having delivered the city from a second Commune, when the *Gazette des Tribunaux* announced, upon authority, that only eleven individuals in all had been taken into custody, and under quite different circumstances to those reported by the newspapers. The whole affair proves once again the utter untrustworthiness of the Paris press.

While these alarming reports were throwing Paris into a state of excitement, another fierce Parliamentary battle was being fought at Versailles over the war contracts entered into by the city of Lyons during the struggle of 1870. The responsibility of these contracts fell upon the Lyons Committee of Public Safety, presided over by M. Challemel-Lacour, whom M. Gambetta had created Préfet of the Rhone and Extraordinary Commissioner of the Republic. Applications having been made to the State by different contractors for the payment of several large sums of money, the National Assembly appointed a Committee to inquire into the contracts. The result was an elaborate report from the Count de Ségur, expressing the opinion that the city of Lyons having entered into these contracts, many of which were of a highly ridiculous nature, without in any way consulting the then existing Government, the State could not in any way be made responsible for the payment of sums due to the contractors.

It was this report which brought M. Challemel-Lacour to the tribune, a few days ago, to defend his own conduct and that of the so-called Committee of Public Safety. He commenced by accusing the Committee of Inquiry of having wormed out the most petty and futile cases of mal-administration from mere motives of political hatred. Referring to a passage of the report which stated that a costly mantle had been bought in Lyons for General Garibaldi at the expense of the State, he affirmed that the garment had been ordered by an imposter named Ghiriboldi, who had since been expelled from France. In answer to a reproach that one of his functionaries was at the hulks, he stated that the individual in question held his commission from the Imperial Government, and that it was he (Lacour) who had had him arrested for peculation. He defended a grant of three per cent to an agent who had obtained a stock of bayonets and sabres, and many similar payments, on the ground that the needs of France had rendered them necessary. He maintained that many of the criticisms of the Committee were frivolous in the extreme, and that the large expenditure and extravagant contracts, which might have been blamable in ordinary times, were justifiable in the tremendous paroxysm of patriotism which then existed, and which the Committee had not taken into account. During the course of his speech, which lasted two hours and a half, the orator was frequently interrupted by the Right, which showed itself on this occasion more than usually intolerant. A veritable tumult was raised at the close of the sitting, when M. de Carayon-Latour, a Legitimist deputy, asserted that he had seen an order, in M. Challemel-Lacour's own handwriting, couched in these words, "Shoot all these fellows for me," the said order referring to M. Latour's own battalion of Gardes Mobiles, who had pulled down a Red flag in the neighbourhood of Lyons. To this charge the ex-Préfet retorted by demanding the production of the order alluded to, and which he insinuated never existed.

Friday's sitting was taken up with speeches from MM. de Ségur and Blavoyer in support of the Committee, and M. Ferrouillat in defence of the city of Lyons. Several bitter attacks were made upon General Garibaldi and his officers; but, with the exception of the accusations brought against General Bordone, an Italian chemist, who had been named chief of the General's staff, the whole were utterly groundless. M. Ferrouillat's address on behalf of the city of Lyons was extremely exhaustive; and he succeeded in justifying many of the expenses and contracts for electric lights, gabions, projectiles, and artillery, by quoting from the orders given during the war by regular Generals. It was impossible, however, to justify the fabrication of such fanciful engines of war as the "tirailleuse gubert," the "mortier gumer," the "chars husites," &c., and M. Ferrouillat wisely refrained from attempting to do so.

Saturday witnessed the conclusion of the combat, which was not less stormy and violent than the opening had been. After M. Ordinaire, one of General Bordone's aide-de-camps, had made a speech on behalf of that officer and the Garibaldians in general, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier defended the report of the Committee, especially dwelling upon the point that while the Government of National Defence had had the Prince de Joinville re-escorted to the frontier by two gendarmes, and had refused to allow either him or the Duc d'Aumale to take any part in the war, General Garibaldi, a foreigner, had been allowed to command a French army. The Right hailed this remark with loud cheers, and, after hearing more or less vehement speeches from MM. Challemel-Lacour, Keller, and Raoul Duval, the Assembly eventually passed a censure on those who hoisted the Red flag at Lyons and referred the conclusions of the Committee to the Ministers of the Interior and Finances by 559 ayes against 42 noes. It is worthy of remark that 110 members of the Republican party—among whom were MM. Thiers, Gambetta, Jules Favre, and Jules Simon—abstained from voting.

Nothing fresh is reported this week concerning the fusion between the branches of the house of Bourbon. Like the typical mountain which brought forth the mouse, the clamorous agitation of the past month seems to have been productive of the most insignificant results. On the other hand, the Orleanists, Legitimists, and Bonapartists of the Committee of Thirty appear unanimously determined to plague M. Thiers as far as lies in their power. The President has had another interview with the Committee, in which he particularly insisted upon his right to open each session of the Assembly in person,

and with delicate irony expressed deep regret that their labours should have been chiefly confined to matters affecting himself personally, rather than to those constitutional changes which were necessary almost for the very existence of the Government—notably the creation of a second Chamber. A recent most irreverential caricature portrays M. Thiers as the Saviour in the Garden of Olives holding in his hand a goblet overflowing with a mixture poured out by an angel, supposed to personify the Committee of Thirty. Beneath are the words, "Must I drain this to the dregs?"

SPAIN.

Queen Maria Victoria gave birth to a son on Wednesday week, and in consequence there has been much popular rejoicing in Madrid. The children of the King and Queen now number three—Emanuele, born in 1869; Carlos, in 1870; and the infant just born, who is named Louis Amadeo Fernando. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are doing well. The christening took place on Sunday in the Royal chapel. The King and Queen of Portugal were represented at the ceremony.

The Minister of Finance has declared in Congress that the Government, in his view, have no right to impose any tax on the exterior debt.

In Saturday's sitting of Congress the Premier, Senor Zorrilla, presented a bill opening a credit of 12,000,000 reals for the development of the network of telegraphs in Spain. In reply to a question from Senor Santa Maria, the President of the Ministry said another body of Carlists, numbering 1200 men, had been completely beaten, with a loss of twenty-eight killed, including two curés. Senor Zorrilla added that he could answer for it the insurrection would soon be at an end. France was the friend of Spain, and had acted well in internegating the Carlists. Nevertheless, advices from the frontier state that St. Sebastian is cut off from communication with the interior of Spain. Communication with Bilbao is only possible by sea, and an attack on Bilbao by the Carlists is apprehended.

The postmen of Madrid, following the fashion of the day, have struck for an increase of wages, and their duties are being discharged by telegraph messengers, policemen, and others.

SWITZERLAND.

Church and State continue to struggle together. A Political brief, dated Jan. 13, whereby the Canton of Geneva is detached from the Bishopric of Fribourg, and Monsignor Mermillod is appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the new diocese, was read in the Roman Catholic churches on Sunday morning, in violation of the law which does not permit such briefs to be promulgated without authorisation from the Government. On Monday the Council of State assembled in special session to discuss the steps it should take in this matter. M. Carteret proposed that Monsignor Mermillod should be arrested, but the Council came to no decision. Considerable excitement prevails. There was a long debate on Wednesday in the Grand Council on the organisation of the Catholic Church in Switzerland. M. James Fazy proposed the complete separation of Church and State, but no resolution was passed, and the meeting adjourned until Saturday.

The conference of the diocese of the Canton of Bâle has decided upon the dismissal of the Bishop. It has also determined to appoint a body for the administration of the affairs of the Bishopric, to sequester the episcopal property, and to take other measures of a similar character.

BELGIUM.

In the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday week, M. Malou, the Minister of Finance, stated that the State resumed, from Jan. 1, the control of the Grand Luxembourg Railway and all the concessions appertaining thereto.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel, who arrived at Naples on Tuesday morning, appears to be in excellent health. His stay there will probably extend over about twenty days, and it is his intention to give a state ball at the palace. Vesuvius is quiet.

In a sitting held on Wednesday the Senate approved the postal convention between Italy and Russia, and sanctioned at the same time the commercial treaty with Portugal and a treaty of reciprocity with the Argentine Republic.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck has proposed to the Federal Council of the German Empire that Cologne, Königsberg, and Posen shall be converted into fortresses of the first class, at an expense of 25,000,000 thalers. At Wilhelmshaven it is proposed to spend more than 10,000,000 thalers on fortifications. On Monday Prince Bismarck submitted to the Committee of the Council a bill for the imposition of a tax on commercial transactions.

The Government bill for the organisation of the Imperial army, to be laid before the Reichstag at the next sitting, is ready. The bill retains the main features of the former organisation, and the term of service is fixed at twelve years. Of this time, three years will be passed in the active army, four in the reserve, and five in the landwehr.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, yesterday week, the bill defining more clearly the relations between the Church and State, and placing the ecclesiastical entirely under the civil power, was read a second time by a large majority in the form in which it was reported by the Committee. On Tuesday it was read a third time, and passed by 245 votes to 110.

The Queen of Saxony is suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has conferred the dignity of Privy Councillor upon the Hungarian Minister, M. de Szlavy.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet rejected, yesterday week, a motion brought forward by the Extreme Left to throw out the Budget, and approved by 318 votes against 32 the report of the Financial Committee as the basis of the discussion of the estimates. In Wednesday's sitting, replying to a question respecting the result of the Loan for 54,000,000 fl., the Minister of Finance stated that, as far as Hungary was concerned, this financial operation had terminated, inasmuch as the Association of Bankers had assumed responsibility for the amount at a fixed price. One third of the amount had already been paid.

With the exception of some unimportant matters, the Vienna Exhibition building was completed on Saturday, by the placing of the circular roof, which was very successfully effected.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The King opened the Norwegian Parliament on Monday. His Majesty, in the speech from the throne, promised that the Government would introduce bills approving the Scandinavian Coinage Convention, sanctioning a grant for the new fortresses which are to be erected, hastening the completion of the railway between Christiania and Drontheim, modifying the laws respecting schools, and abolishing imprisonment for debt.

RUSSIA.

With regard to the Central Asian question, a telegram from St. Petersburg announces that preparations for the Khivan expedition are being pushed forward, Princes and persons of high degree volunteering to take part in the campaign. The force will probably number 50,000 men. General Kryskanowski left St. Petersburg on Saturday to take up his duties as second in command of the expedition under General Kauffmann. Ac-

cording to a St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Spencer Gazette*, the Russian Government is preparing a circular note on the subject of its Asiatic campaign.

AMERICA.

General Banks has brought forward a resolution in the House of Representatives recommending the President to open negotiations with foreign Governments for the purpose of devising means to protect non-combatants in Cuba, to enforce emancipation and the rules of civilised warfare, and finally to bring about peace. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House has rejected by a decisive majority the proposal of the Protectionists to grant subsidies for the encouragement of American shipbuilding. The scheme was warmly supported by Mr. Boutwell in his annual report, and the President was inclined to favour it.

The Tweed trial has closed by the discharge of the prisoner on account of the jury not being able to agree upon a verdict.

There has been a boiler explosion at a Pittsburg ironworks, causing considerable loss of life and injury. Seven persons were killed and twenty severely injured.

The New York journals report the occurrence of a tremendous storm in Minnesota, which buried houses, railway trains, and solitary travellers on the open land in one huge snowdrift, beneath which 250 or 300 corpses are believed to lie.

CANADA.

A company has been formed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir Hugh Allan has been appointed president, and the twelve other directors belong to the different provinces of the Dominion.

The Courthouse at Quebec has been destroyed by fire. All the records of the colony, the register of titles and other deeds, together with many important historical documents, are burned.

INDIA.

We learn from a Calcutta telegram to the *Times* that the Viceroy has announced in council that fresh taxation is unnecessary and that the land re-settlements will be considered. The Viceroy has reluctantly vetoed the Bengal Municipal Bill. The same correspondent states that the Indian Government disbelieves the report of Sirdar Abdool Rahman's demonstration on Badakshan. In answer to the Bengalee memorials, the Viceroy says that he heartily approves the Lieutenant-Governor's education policy. Increased vernacular education and diminished support of the teaching of English are declared to be right and according to home orders. The Viceroy, on Monday, laid the first stone of a native hospital at Calcutta. Mr. Bayley, Judge of the High Court of Judicature, is dead.

The Bombay papers contain a brief account of an earthquake on the Sind frontier. The full force of the shock appears to have fallen on a town called Lehee, in which nearly every house was destroyed and 500 persons were killed.

In the Madras Presidency, at a place called Blacktown, a pagoda caught fire, in which a large number of people were assembled, celebrating a native festival, and twenty-six persons were suffocated and many others injured.

It is reported at Hong-Kong that stringent edicts have been issued against the cultivation of opium in north China.

An earthquake has occurred at Samos, one of the most productive islands of the Archipelago, and has caused great loss of life and destruction of property.

From the Cape of Good Hope comes a report of the death of Mr. Brand, who has long, as President, directed the policy of the Orange River Free State.

The Shah of Persia will, on his journey to Europe, cross the Caspian on board the war-steamer Nasr-Eddin-Shah, of 160-horse power and five guns, now fitting up for his reception with all the luxury and splendour peculiar to Eastern Courts.

Three vessels, we gladly learn from a Melbourne telegram of Tuesday, have been seized by her Majesty's sloop Basilisk while engaged in the nefarious business of kidnapping Polynesians.

Relations between the Italian Minister at Athens and the Greek Government have been broken off, in consequence of some discourteous language employed by the latter on the Laurium Mines question.

The Hawaiian Legislature has proclaimed Prince Lunalilo King. In his coronation speech his Majesty announced that he would maintain friendly and impartial relations with all nations. The Cabinet is composed chiefly of Americans, Mr. Charles Bishop being the Foreign Minister.

Yesterday week the engine drivers and stokers on the Portuguese railways struck, and the traffic was seriously interfered with. On the following day, however, the Government made some arrangement with the engine-drivers on the Northern Railway, and the traffic was resumed.

The *Times* gives a semi-official denial to the statement which was recently made to the effect that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan had captured, at the instigation of the Russians, Fort Hissar, a dependency of Cabul, and that further attacks on territory belonging to Cabul were expected. The *Times* was also authorised to announce that, in the opinion of the Government of India, there is no foundation for the report of an attack on Badakshan.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given judgment in the suit brought by General Forester, M.P., against the Secretary of State for India, in which the appellant, as the legal representative of Mrs. Dyce Sombre, claimed a large sum from the Indian Government on account of the capture of a large quantity of arms, &c., the property of the late Mr. Dyce Sombre's mother, seized by the East India Company in 1836. Their Lordships have made an order for the payment of £30,000, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent.

We regret to learn the death, on the 2nd inst., of Mr. Edward Sirling, so well known and respected at Adelaide, South Australia, where he was one of the earliest and most successful colonists. He was a promoter of the famous Wallaroo and Moonta copper-mines. For some years he was a magistrate and a member of the Legislative Council of South Australia.—Mr. Elphinstone Jackson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, who was at home on furlough for his health, died, on Monday, at Upton Park, near Slough.

The Council of the Society of Arts have resolved to offer the gold medal of the society to the manufacturer who shall produce and send to the London International Exhibition of 1873 the best collection of specimens of steel suitable for general engineering purposes.

Wentworth Castle, near Barnsley, the seat of Mr. Frederick W. Wentworth, of Dale, Piltchry, Perthshire, was damaged by fire on Tuesday morning. Messrs. Holmes Brothers' spinning-mill, Greenhead-street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, was destroyed by fire on Thursday week. The warehouse of Mr. James Pilling, flannel manufacturer, Rochdale, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

PARLIAMENT.

The fifth Session of the present Parliament was opened on Thursday afternoon by Royal Commission. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Ripon, Viscount Halifax, the Earl of Kimberley, and the Earl of Cork. There was an absence of excitement, and the attendance of peers and members was comparatively limited. A little before two o'clock Colonel Clifford, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, summoned the attendance of members of the House of Commons to the House of Lords, when, after the reading of the Commission, the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Message with great distinctness. The Speech is given in another column. The House resumed at five o'clock. Lord Chancellor Selborne and Baron Hanmer were introduced by Lord Lyttelton and took the oath. The Lord Chancellor having read the Queen's Message, the Earl of Clarendon moved and Lord Montagu seconded the Address in reply.

In the House of Commons members began to assemble at twelve o'clock, and at two the Speaker and hon. members went to the House of Lords to hear the Queen's Message read. When the House reassembled, at a quarter to four o'clock, there was a full attendance. Several new members having taken the oath, new writs were ordered for the county of Armagh, in the place of Sir H. Verner, deceased; and for Wigtonshire, in the place of Lord Garlies, now Earl of Galloway. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, on entering the House, were loudly cheered. Mr. Gladstone gave notice that that day month he should introduce the question of University Education in Ireland. Mr. Puce gave notice that on an early day he should bring before the House new rules for the delivery of addresses in the parks. Mr. Trevelyan gave notice of a bill to extend household franchise to counties. Mr. V. Harcourt gave notice of his intention to move the following resolution:—"That the present rate of public expenditure is excessive, and ought to be reduced, with a view to the reduction of the public burdens." The total number of notices of motion was nearly seventy. The Speaker then read the Queen's Speech, after which Mr. Lyttelton moved an address in reply, and Mr. Stone seconded the motion. Mr. Disraeli, who was received with general cheers, proceeded to review the subjects touched upon in the Royal Speech. He assumed that the great measure of the Session would be that on Irish Education. The advancement of learning and the rights of conscience were both very good things; but he had frequently remarked that a great many of those persons who were ardent supporters of the latter seemed extremely indifferent to the former. He looked upon much of the rhetoric of the recess as a safety-valve for the escape of a great deal of nonsense, and when he considered the vast number of notices of motion given that evening, he anticipated a very warm duty, harum-scarum debates, and helter-skelter legislation. As to our foreign policy, it was satisfactory to find that our recent differences with the United States had been satisfactorily settled by arbitration. He, however, condemned at some length the three rules which her Majesty's Government had laid down before the Geneva tribunal, a totally different construction having been put upon one of those rules to that placed on it by our Government.

The annual dinner of the Conservative club at Gloucester was held on Tuesday. Mr. Jaynton presided.

Sir David Wedderburn, member for South Ayrshire, addressed his constituents at Ayr on Tuesday.

Messrs. Dalglish, Graham, and Anderson, members for Glasgow, addressed their constituents, on Tuesday, in the City Hall. The Lord Provost presided.

Sir J. C. Lawrence and Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, the members for Lambeth, addressed their constituents on Wednesday evening. A vote of confidence was adopted.

Mr. Stevenson, M.P. for South Shields, in his address to his constituents on Monday night, said that, after the terrible disaster off Dungeness, the condition of sailors would come with greater force before Parliament than ever.

The nomination for Liverpool took place on Tuesday, Mr. W. S. Caine having been proposed on the part of the Liberals, and Mr. John Torr by the Conservatives. In the evening there was a great Liberal meeting in support of Mr. Caine.

Mr. Hick and Colonel Gray, the Parliamentary representatives for Bolton, addressed their constituents, on Tuesday evening, in the Temperance Hall, which was crowded. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Reform Club, on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Fawcett read a paper on "The Basis of the Parliamentary Suffrage, with special reference to the exclusion of women."

Last Saturday Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart., M.P. for Fifeshire, addressed a meeting of his constituents in the Corn Exchange, Kirkcaldy. Provost Swan was called to the chair, and there was a good attendance. A vote of confidence in the hon. member was passed.

Sir John Pakington, speaking, on Monday night, at the annual banquet of the Tower Hamlets Constitutional Association, expressed a belief in the early dissolution of Parliament, and said he had no cause to fear the results of the ballot, though he detested it as a mode of discharging public duties.

A banquet for the twofold purpose of taking leave of Mr. Alexander Baillie Cochrane, M.P., for the Isle of Wight, prior to his leaving for the opening Session of Parliament, and also to celebrate the anniversary of the Newport Conservative Working Men's Association, was held in the Volunteer Hall, Newport, on Tuesday evening.

There was a large gathering of the Conservatives of Barnsley on Monday, when Mr. Stanhope, M.P., and Mr. Starkey, a future Conservative candidate for the West Riding, delivered addresses. The former expressed the hope that the dispute which had arisen in connection with the Barnsley weavers would soon be brought to a satisfactory termination.

His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, Bart., who has recently returned to this country from South Australia, on a visit, previous to his assumption of the governorship of New Zealand, met with his tenantry on the Kilkerran estate at Kilkerran House, Ayrshire, on Monday. In a brief address which he made, he gave it as his opinion that the hypothec was more a tenant's than a landlord's question, and if the former desired its abolition it should be done.

Professor Fawcett and Mr. White addressed their constituents at Brighton, on Monday night, and were cordially received. Mr. White referred to his efforts to get rid of indirect taxation, and expressed a hope that the coming Session would see an amendment of the law relating to the inheritance of real property and the transfer of land. Professor Fawcett dealt chiefly with the questions of local taxation and Irish University education.—A crowded meeting was held in the Dome, Brighton, on Tuesday night, to receive the addresses from India to the electors expressive of obligation for the services rendered to India by the junior representative of Brighton, Professor Fawcett. The Mayor (Mr. Ireland) presided.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Naval College at Greenwich was opened on Monday.

The Lord Mayor has been made a member of the Judicature Commission.

Messrs. Baker and Son have contracted for the erection of the new Natural History Museum, Kensington, at £400,000.

Wallsend coal is now charged at the rate of £2 8s. per ton in London.

Great preparations are being made by the local committee to celebrate the freeing Kew Bridge from toll to-day (Saturday).

A large working committee of ladies and gentlemen has been appointed at the Mansion House to arrange the details of the plan for instituting a Hospital Sunday in the metropolis.

Mr. Henry Hancock, of Charing-cross Hospital, the newly-elected president of the Royal College of Surgeons, has consented to deliver the Hunterian Oration on the 14th inst.

The Cutlers' Company have voted 220 guineas for general charitable purposes, and this sum has been distributed in grants of ten guineas each.

The Society of Engineers held their first meeting for the current year on Monday evening, when an excellent inaugural address was delivered by Mr. Jabez Church, the president.

Mr. Arthur Taylor has been elected chairman of the City Library; and we understand that the library and museum will shortly be opened free to the public.

A ball, under Royal and distinguished patronage, will be held in May in aid of the funds of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, which is erected on the separate or cottage principle.

An amateur performance of Randegger's operetta, "The Rival Beauties," will be given at the Gallery of Illustration, this (Saturday) evening, under the patronage of the Duke of Edinburgh, in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the Northfleet.

Sir Joseph M'Kenna writes to say that the decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins in the matter of the National Bank and its directors will be appealed against to the Lords Justices. He therefore begs that in the mean time the case may not be prejudiced in the minds of the public by articles in the newspapers.

Mr. Bowles, the American banker, has been acquitted, at the Central Criminal Court, on the charge of unlawfully pledging securities, the Deputy Recorder having directed the jury that there was no evidence to connect the defendant with the transactions in question.

Before the members of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts Mr. T. H. Thomas delivered, on Thursday week, a lecture (the first of the session) on "Greek Art." In the gallery were exhibited numerous drawings from the pencil of the lecturer, which served to illustrate his lecture.

At a meeting of the Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, on Monday evening, the Rev. C. A. Row, M.A., read an interesting paper on "Some of the Current Principles of Historical Criticism," which led to some discussion. The chair was occupied by Mr. Alexander M'Arthur.

On Monday the thanks of the members of the Royal Institution were given to Sir Charles Wheatstone for his gift of a magneto-electric clock with ten dials; and to Mr. John Peter Gassiot for his gift of a bust of Mrs. Somerville, by L. Macdonald, Rome, 1844.

Mr. John Gurney has offered the eastern district of London a park of eighty acres, well timbered, for £25,000, towards which he guarantees that members of his family will subscribe £10,000. In addition to this, Mr. Gurney is willing to allow half the balance to remain on mortgage for five years.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 112,767, of whom 36,771 were in workhouses and 75,996 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870 respectively, those figures show a decrease of 12,403, 49,658, and 53,235. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 673, of whom 524 were men, 128 women, and 21 children.

The committee formed for the purpose of raising a fund to provide for the distress occasioned by the floods in Italy met again at the Mansion House on Tuesday morning—the Lord Mayor presiding. Baron Robert A. Heath, the honorary secretary, stated that the total amount of subscriptions was £7177, of which £6800 had been remitted for the relief of the sufferers. The sum raised by the Liverpool committee, it was stated, amounted to £1500, and they hoped to raise £2000.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board the finance committee reported that they had apportioned £62,000, which it had been resolved to raise by a rate, amongst various vestries, district boards, and places in London. The committee had made arrangements with the Public Works Loan Commissioners to draw a third instalment of £18,636 of the first loan of £100,000. The recommendations of the report were approved of.

From the *City Press* we learn that the total expenditure of the procession and banquet on Lord Mayor's Day was £3606. The dinner and wines cost £1436; decorations, £1239; procession, including six bands of music, £339; music in Guildhall, £68; printing and stationery, £19; general expenditure (details given), £323. The Lord Mayor contributed £1800 of the cost; Mr. Alderman and Sheriff White, £900; Mr. Sheriff Perkins, £800; City Lands Committee, £200; total, £3800; of which £139 has been returned to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, making the cost, as above given, £3606.

An adjourned meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on Tuesday evening, when the discussion on Lord Bury's paper, read a fortnight ago, upon the subject of "The Treaty of Washington and its Effect on the British Empire," was resumed, and when a paper drawn up by Mr. J. G. Bourinot, of the Canadian Senate, on the "Marine and Fisheries of Canada," was submitted by Mr. George Godson. The Duke of Manchester, president of the institute, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members and gentlemen connected with Canada and other colonies.

In the week ending Saturday last 2450 births and 1336 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 74 and the latter 400 below the average numbers. Only one person died from smallpox, 3 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 60 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. The influence of the recent cold weather upon the public health is but partially indicated in the return for last week. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 364 and 392, rose to 466, which were, however, 140 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of bronchitis were 169, of phthisis 181, and of pneumonia 67.

A testimonial, consisting of a silver tray and £3500, has been presented to the Rev. James Martineau on his retirement from the pulpit of Little Portland-street Chapel. A previous testimonial of £5000 was given last summer to the same gentleman by his congregation, in acknowledgment of his services as principal of Manchester College.

At the meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, on Monday evening—Admiral George Elliot in the chair—a paper was read by Mr. W. Sterling Lacon "On Lowering Boats at Sea." The author reviewed, as his long acquaintance with the subject enabled him to do, some of the prominent incidents of the past ten years, and proposed a plan of his own as a contribution towards a remedy of the evils which are still permitted to exist in the Navy, as well as in the merchant service. The author's proposal was closely criticised by many of the naval officers present. Nevertheless, some merits were admitted over Kynaston's and Clifford's well-known modes. Two other papers were submitted to the meeting, "On Steering Screws," by Captain G. Bremner, and "On New Surveying Instruments," by Major Hutchinson, B.A.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barnett, S. A., to be Vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel. Baynham, Arthur; Vicar of Bishop's Lavington, Wilts. Cope, F. Haden; Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Mountgarrett. Gwyn, J. B.; Vicar of Llanfarchia, Monmouthshire. Keeling, H. W.; Incumbent of Field Broughton, Lancashire. Reade, F. W.; Curate of East Malling, Kent. Teale, Prebendary; Proctor for the Archdeaconry of Wilts. Wheat, C. G.; Vicar of Timberland, Lincolnshire. Turner, Charles Henry; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of London. Watkins, H. William; Vicar of Much Wenlock, Shropshire. Williams, E.; Curate of Ashcott; Vicar of East Huntspill, Somerset. Woodgate, Gordon; Curate of East Malling, Kent.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Sir R. Phillimore to the office of Master of the Faculties, vacant by the death of Dr. Lushington.

Professor Jowett preached a sermon in Westminster Abbey on Sunday on the lessons of the lives of the late Lord Lytton and Dr. Lushington.

The Rev. John Blomefield, Vicar of St. George's, Leeds, was, on Monday, presented with a purse of 550 gs., a handsome set of plate, and an address, on the occasion of his resignation of the incumbency to take that of All Saints, Knightsbridge. Mrs. Blomefield was also presented with a gold bracelet.—The parishioners of Addington have presented the Rev. William Benham, on his promotion to the charge of Margate, with a model of his late church and a purse containing £145.

A Church Conference was held last week at Canterbury, presided over by the Archbishop, at which resolutions were passed in favour of a revision of ecclesiastical fees; against the establishment of parochial councils; and declaring Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burials Bill to be "so contrary to right and justice that it ought to be protested against and opposed by every lawful means on its introduction to the Legislature."—On Thursday there was a great Church defence meeting at Stamford, at which the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Kesteven, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and others spoke.—Yesterday week a meeting was held in St. James's Hall in defence of the Athanasian Creed, at which the Marquis of Salisbury and Cannon Liddon were the principal speakers.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Prince Leopold returned on Saturday; and on Monday was present at Mr. Monier Williams's (Boden Professor of Sanskrit) lecture on "The Examples of Indian Wisdom Drawn from the Religious, Philosophical, and Ethical Writings of the Hindoos."

The election to the open classical scholarship at New has ended in favour of R. Fanshawe, of New; Proximo accessit, H. W. Just, Bristol Grammar School.

The following elections at Exeter have been announced:—Open Scholarships (Classical)—W. Warry, Sherborne School. Natural Science—S. O. Ridley, commoner. Stapledon Scholarships—T. N. Hartsmith, Marlborough College; and G. G. Robinson, Crediton School. Symes Exhibition—E. M. Venn, Sherborne School. Open Exhibition—O. E. Gill, Harrow. Mitchell Exhibition—F. S. Henson, commoner, Exeter. The examination was held in common with New, between which there were thirty-five candidates.

E. S. Shuttleworth, from Forest School, Walthamstow, has been elected to the Dyke Scholarship at St. Mary Hall.

The following gentlemen have been elected at Pembroke:—Mr. Bushnell, of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, to a Morley Scholarship, confined to natives of the Channel Islands; Mr. Caffin, of Chipping Campden School, and Mr. Payne, of Cheltenham Grammar School, to Townsend Scholarships. The King Charles Scholarship and two other Townsend Scholarships were not filled up.

The Provost of Queen's has appointed Mr. Arthur Lewis, of Bristol Grammar School, to the vacant Bible clerkship.

Dr. Vaughan, of the Temple, was, on Tuesday, approved, without opposition, as a Select Preacher before the University, in the place of the Dean of Norwich, who resigned on the election of the Dean of Westminster.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Smith prizes, given annually to the two commencing bachelors of arts the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy, were, on Monday evening, adjudged as follow:—First prize, Mr. T. O. Harding, B.A., Trinity, Senior Wrangler; second prize, Mr. E. J. Nanson, B.A., Trinity, Second Wrangler.

The following students won both honours and prizes in last month's matriculation examination in connection with the University of London: A. B. Wilson (exhibition of £30 per annum for two years); R. T. Wrigley (exhibition of £20 for two years); R. A. Germaine (exhibition of £15 for two years); A. B. Walkley (prize of £10); J. Bilson (prize of £5); and T. Capper (prize of £5). T. Purdee also obtained a number of marks qualifying for a prize.

At a meeting of gentlemen interested in the formation of a technical college in Glasgow, on Thursday week, it was stated that £12,000 has already been subscribed. Various suggestions and proposals as to the scope and nature of the institution were made.

Mr. Henry Brown, of Bradford, has given £5000 for the purpose of founding six scholarships in connection with the Bradford Grammar School.

At Durham the Newby Classical Scholarship has been awarded to H. C. R. Macpherson, Hatfield Hall; and W. Milbourne has been elected a Foundation Scholar of University College.

The Swainson Scholarships at Rossall have been awarded to Mr. Robert Graham Brownrigg and Mr. John Samuel Davis.



ENTRANCE TO THE IMPERIAL TOMBS, NEAR PEKIN, FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



"AN ORPHAN CHILD," BY GABRIEL MAX.

THE CHINESE EMPERORS' TOMBS.

Our Special Artist sent for this Journal to China, whose sketch of the Great Wall appeared last week, has sent us one of the approach to the famous Tombs of the Ming Imperial dynasty, two days' journey north of Peking. The Ming Emperors, of whom there were thirteen from first to last, are those in whose line the native Chinese Monarchy was restored, in the year 1366 of the Christian era, upon the downfall of the foreign Mongol sovereigns, called the Yuen, successors of the great conqueror Kublai Khan, whose rule had endured about eighty years since the Mongol conquest. Before the Mongol invasion, contemporaneous with our Norman and early Plantagenet Kings, the Soong dynasty reigned in China; it had been preceded by the Tang, the Woo-Tae, the Han, the Tsin, and the fabulous Chow dynasty, whose pretended annals reach back two thousand years before Christ. The moralist and lawgiver, Confucius, lived under the Tsin Emperors, about five hundred years before Christ. As for the Ming Emperors, their line was prolonged from A.D. 1366 to A.D. 1618, when a new race of foreign invaders, the Manchows from Eastern Tartary, mixed with a remnant of the Mongols, began to encroach on the northern provinces of China. In 1644 the Empire finally passed to the Manchows, whose Imperial race, named Ta-Tsing, now occupies the throne of Peking. Such being the place of the Ming dynasty in the national history of China, their tombs should be regarded with some degree of interest. Our Special Artist writes the following description of these monuments, which he visited last October with an excursion party from Peking, after the Emperor's marriage.

"The Ming tombs were our first object, and we reached them on the second day. They are on the southern side of the range of hills upon which the Great Wall is constructed, the wall being situated on the northern side. We had passed two or three outlying knolls of this range when we came upon a very fine gateway of marble. It is a triple gate, not quite so high as Temple Bar, but about the same width. The marble is hewn into posts, and morticed; the lintels are inserted as if they were only beams of wood, clearly indicating the origin of the style of architecture. This gate is in a very perfect condition, but the road and a bridge close by are in the usual state of such things in this part of the world. About half a mile beyond is another gateway. This one is constructed very differently from the other. It is like a solid house, roofed as all houses are here, and an arched passage forms the gateway. It has neither windows nor doors leading into its interior. We pass another arch something similar to this last, and we reach what is considered the principal sight of the place. This is a long approach bordered on each side with sculptured animals. They are all fully the size of life—though some of the figures being griffins, of which I have never yet seen any, this last sentence must be understood as requiring a slight qualification on that account. There are in all twenty animals and twelve human figures. Among the animals are camels, elephants, horses, and mules—four of each kind—two in a recumbent position, and two standing, one looking at the other across the road. The human figures are of warriors and priests, the same figure being repeated on each side. This stone population of man and beast extends for at least a good half mile, ending with another triple gate. When you arrive at the end of the sculptured avenue just described, you are in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills, some three or four miles wide. You can see in the distance what seem to be country houses surrounded by trees all round the base of the hills. These are the tombs called Shih-San Ling, or 'thirteen tombs,' which is their number. It would have been impossible to have visited the whole of them, and as they are all of the same type we made for the principal one; and a slight description of it will do for them all. Their arrangement is very important as bearing on the old ideas of tomb construction, and particularly that of the barrow or tumulus graves. The graves all round Peking are simply small mounds of earth, which are to be seen in every direction, and the Imperial tombs of the Mings are also mounds, but large mounds. We visited the tomb of Yung-Lo, the third of the race, who died in 1425. A large mound, about 600 ft. or 700 ft. in diameter, forms the sepulchral part of this monument. It is surrounded by a high, crenelated wall of brick, and planted with trees, the pine, with its resinous scent, being most plentiful. The mound is thus made to appear like a strong castle or fort, and it would be taken for something of that kind were it not that it is almost entirely hidden by a series of very important buildings erected in front of it. These buildings are surrounded by a wall forming a long inclosure in front, the whole being about 1200 ft. long by 500 ft. wide. The buildings within this inclosure are in the form of a palace or temple, with gates and halls and altars, showing that in this part of the world the tomb, the temple, and the house are constructed on the same idea. The principal hall is over 200 ft. in length, and is supported by teak pillars, sixteen of which are of great height (about 60 ft.), and nearly 4 ft. in diameter at the base. They are said to have come from Borneo, and were made into a raft and brought by that means. In this hall is a shrine, with a tablet in it to the memory of Yung-Lo, calling him

The perfect ancestor;
The literary Emperor.

In front of this altar we had our lunch, and in the afternoon we rode back to Nan-Kow, which is a small town at the southern end of the pass through the hills to the Great Wall."

"AN ORPHAN CHILD."

The picture which bears the German name of "Das Waisen-kind," by Gabriel Max, has been engraved for us by permission of Messrs. Marion, of Soho-square, the London publishers of Hanfstaengel's photograph, and fills a page of this week's Paper. It represents a woman about thirty years of age, one of a religious and charitable sisterhood, attired in the simple dress of her profession, clasping to her maiden bosom a newborn babe, which the Christian service of mercy has recently intrusted to her nursing care. The rosary and crucifix hanging from her girdle are signs of her allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church, which has in all ages bestowed its sanction and patronage with especial favour on such benevolent agencies for the salvation of infant life. There is no more striking point of contrast between the social morality of heathen and that of Christian nations, whether looking, in the former instance, to the most civilised races of Asia, or to the ancient Greeks and Romans in their period of refined mental culture, than their respective treatment of this subject. Infanticide, from motives of heartless selfishness belonging to the supposed public or private interests of adult persons, was practised with unrelenting cruelty by those who knew not how the Divine Man would take these little children in his arms and bless them. In all the poetry, philosophy, and rhetoric of what are styled the classical languages—if we except such common incidents of domestic life as the babe in Andromache's arms crying at the terrible aspect of Hector's helmet, when the hero goes forth to battle—we shall hardly find any expression of that reverent tenderness for childhood which in every modern, particularly the English, literature,

sounds in sweet musical harmony of feeling with the whole concert of human rights, and loves, and joys. It is to the influence of Christianity alone that this change in the sentiments and conduct of mankind, at least in Europe—and the distant regions colonised from Europe—must be fairly ascribed, with many other social reforms and beneficent institutions, such as the administration of public charity, the establishment of hospitals for the sick, infirm, or insane, the care of the wounded in war, the abolition of slavery, and the recognition of legal equality, as well as of moral and religious fraternity, among the sons of the common Father, in every degree of worldly position. This remark is naturally suggested by the artist's design in the picture that is our theme of comment, inasmuch as he has thought fit to represent a female servitor of the Catholic Church in the act of protecting and cherishing a motherless babe. That part, at least, of the Church's duty and mission has never been entirely neglected in the lapse of eighteen hundred years.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The acceptances for the spring handicaps must, on the whole, be regarded as satisfactory. The Lincolnshire Handicap is perhaps the least successful of any of them, as, out of one hundred subscribers, forty-eight paid forfeit, and two more have since been withdrawn. Lilian has now 8 st. 12 lb., the weights having been raised 5 lb., and the class of animals engaged is so moderate that she seems to hold all the heavy weights quite safe, except possibly Highland Fling (8 st.), though it is doubtful if she can concede the weight to The Curate (7 st.) or Cobham (6 st. 10 lb.). The acceptances for the steeplechases are highly satisfactory, as in the Grand National only twenty-eight out of 103 have declared forfeit, and forty-five out of fifty-nine are left in the great event at Croydon. Redivivus (12 st. 7 lb.) heads the list in the latter race; and Mr. Topham has been far more lenient with him, as, in spite of the weights having been raised 3 lb., he is only burdened with 11 st. 8 lb. at Liverpool; Snowstorm (12 st. 7 lb.) enjoying the dubious honour of carrying the top weight. The most notable of the non-contents are Marin (12 st. 7 lb.), Harvester (11 st. 12 lb.), King of the Roses (11 st. 12 lb.), Schiedam (11 st. 8 lb.), and old Astrolabe (11 st. 6 lb.), whose day must be at length gone by, and, as she was beaten so easily at Nice last Monday, her chance was clearly hopeless. Mr. Topham has not been so successful with the Chester Cup as with the Grand National, for only fifty-eight out of 109 are satisfied with the imposts allotted to them. Wenlock (9 st.) has declined the contest, and we believe it is doubtful if his legs will ever carry him through another race. Vanderdecken (8 st. 12 lb.) is in the position to which his brilliant performances of last autumn fairly entitle him, still, looking at the way in which Asteroid, Knight of the Garter, and Mortemer performed under even heavier weights, he must possess a great chance, and it is no wonder that the owners of Bertram (8 st. 10 lb.) and Bethnal Green (8 st. 7 lb.) withdrew them, though Hannah (8 st. 5 lb.), who has also paid forfeit, did not appear out of it. Of the middle and light weights Inveresk (7 st. 6 lb.) and Cobham (5 st. 12 lb.) have got off very easily, and the former has a capital opportunity of accomplishing the Dalby coup, and winning the race in two successive years. The excellence of the handicap for the City and Suburban is attested by the fact that only forty-four have paid forfeit out of an entry of 129. Cremorne (9 st. 2 lb.) seems to hold all the heavy weights safe till we come to Lilian (8 st.), who must have a great chance. Little Agnes (7 st. 6 lb.) is also well in; and, of the rest, Hurlingham (6 st. 9 lb.), and The Curate (6 st. 2 lb.) look very promising. The Great Metropolitan bids fair to produce a capital race, for only fifteen of the fifty-three subscribers have declared. It is difficult to pick out anything that is at all favoured in the weights, unless it be Salvano (7 st. 12 lb.), who, on his Cesarewitch form, would take a great deal of beating. He has exactly the same weight in the Newmarket Handicap—for which thirty-six out of sixty-one have accepted—and we cannot name one that seems likely to beat him. The Great Northamptonshire Stakes has thirty-three still left in, out of an entry of forty-eight. The irrepressible Shannon (8 st. 12 lb.), who so seldom comes to the post, is honoured with the top weight; but Lilian (8 st. 3 lb.), whose clever Lincoln defeat of Vanderdecken at 9 lb. seems to have been forgotten, and Not Out (7 st. 6 lb.) are the most inviting.

On Saturday and Monday last some of the most important professional handicaps that have taken place in London for years past were brought off at the Lillie Bridge Grounds. They were promoted by Mr. Peat, of Sheffield, many of the crack northern runners took part in them, and the experiment, which, with finer weather, would have been a great success, will be repeated.

Mr. Henry Allsopp having resigned the mastership of the Worcestershire Hunt, a meeting of the subscribers was held last Saturday, and Mr. Frederick Ames, of Hawford Lodge, near Worcester, volunteered to accept the appointment for the ensuing season, and a guarantee fund of £1500 was at once subscribed.

An exhibition of dogs and poultry was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at Fakenham, Norfolk. The first prize for deerhounds was won by Viscount Marham; the first prize for foxhounds, by Mr. A. Hamond, of Westacre, master of the West Norfolk Hunt; and the first prize for greyhounds, by Mr. J. H. Murchison, of the Junior Carlton Club.

A curling-match took place at Bathgate, on Tuesday, between thirty-two rinks each of the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow. The former won by 82 shots, having scored 473, against 391 by their opponents.

The public will learn with satisfaction that the Queen has granted to Mrs. Knowles, the widow of the brave captain of the Northfleet, a pension of £50 from the Civil List.

Mr. John Kelso Hunter, a self-taught artist and author, whose writings won the appreciation of Mr. Carlyle, and were popular in the west of Scotland, died at Pollokshield, near Glasgow, on Monday last. He was born at Dunkeith, in Ayrshire, on Dec. 15, 1802.

The opening of the hall for the Weybridge Mutual Improvement and Literary Institute, built by the Hon. P. J. L. King, took place last week, under encouraging circumstances—Mr. Hugh Fortescue King, president, in the chair. The walls were almost wholly covered with large and well-painted pictures of animals, birds, fishes, &c., presented by Mr. Benjamin Scott.

From the returns supplied by the emigration officials at Liverpool, it appears that during the past month thirty-six ships sailed from that port under the provisions of the Emigration Act, carrying 4467 passengers, of whom 2335 were English, 1175 foreigners, 379 Irish, and 78 Scotch. Adding the passengers on board ships not "under the Act," the total number of emigrants for the month was 5076, an increase of 1024 on last year; 4157 of the emigrants proceeded to the United States.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

We have on various occasions drawn public attention to the importance of establishing railway communication between Constantinople and India, not merely as an expedient for abbreviating the duration of the journey between England and India, which might thus be shortened to a week, but also as a means of increasing the security of our empire in the East. We have never been able to see how a railway down the valley of the Euphrates could do anything towards checking Russian aggression, whereas it appeared to us that a line carried from Constantinople through Erzeroum and Teheran to Herat would not only confer so many strategical advantages, but would constitute a wall of defence to both Turkey and Persia which Russia would find it difficult to overstep. There is no reason to suppose that the Russian designs in Central Asia are now other than they have heretofore been. But the British public is easily lulled into a false security, and it awakens from its dream with a sense of injury, though its own ignorance and credulity were the main cause of the deception. It has long been obvious to us that we must meet Russia at some point or other in Central Asia, and our proper concern is now to determine where it shall be. There are two main gates of India—one is at Baman and the other is at Herat. But it would be a great mistake upon our part to allow Russia to approach either the one or the other. The vulnerable point of Russia, however, is on the Caspian, and if we were to obtain access to it, as by the proposed railway we could do, we could drive Russia off and sail up to Moscow. In such a matter there should be no half measures, and we shall never be secure from alarms regarding our Indian empire until we can feel that Russia is in our power instead of Britain being in hers. The military strength displayed by Germany has repelled Russian ambition in the direction of the West. It will now endeavour to indemnify itself in the direction of the East; and Turkey, Persia, and India will successively feel the effects. A railway from Constantinople to Teheran via Erzeroum would have better chances of commercial success than any other which could be indicated in these countries, as this route is coincident with the existing track of commerce, besides being physically feasible. Its political advantages, however, would be still more conspicuous. No doubt Russia would throw every impediment in the way of its construction. But such opposition only constitutes an additional reason why it should be carried out.

The *Boulogne* correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* states that much interest has been excited at that port by the announcement that the South-Eastern Railway of England and the Northern Railway of France propose to make a new port outside of the old port of Boulogne for the reception of large steam-vessels intended to carry railway trains across the Channel. It is not stated from what port on the English side these vessels are to run, but it is understood to be Dover. The old harbour of Dover, however, is quite inaccessible to large steamers, and the Admiralty Pier is merely a jetty carried into the sea; and it certainly does not afford any such shelter as is necessary to vessels proposing so nice a duty as that of running railway trains on board. The distance, moreover, from Dover to Boulogne is a good deal more than from Dover to Calais, and at the latter port M. Dupuy de Lôme is again busy with plans to ameliorate the transit. The only route which has yet received Parliamentary sanction in England is that via Newhaven and Dieppe, and we understand that the French Government refuse to accord a concession to any English company until they have procured a bill in England for the execution of the necessary English works. But for this precaution they might make a concession to persons who, if they subsequently failed to obtain Parliamentary powers in England, as has been the case with some parties in successive Sessions of Parliament, might hinder the enterprise from being carried out by other parties who were able to obtain the necessary authorisation. The present state of the communications between France and England is a disgrace to both countries, and steps must be promptly taken to make it more efficient. But several of the projects of improvement hitherto propounded have been of a very crude character. The distance between Newhaven and Dieppe is the same as the distance between Holyhead and Kingston, and by putting better vessels on this route it may be made the shortest in time as it already is in distance. It is also the cheapest and the most picturesque. Boulogne is no doubt the most favourable point on the French side for a short sea route. But we doubt whether Dover or Folkestone is the most eligible point on the English side. In our judgment the most suitable position for the corresponding English port is to the east of Dungeness, near the point where the Northfleet was run down. There ought to be a good harbour at this point for general purposes, with a new railway leading direct to London, and this harbour would also be available for maintaining an improved communication with France via Boulogne.

The *Mechanic's Magazine*, after an existence of fifty years, has been transformed into a new journal, with the title of *Iron*. In its first number this journal reviews the iron trade for the last year, specially noticing Dank's rotatory puddling furnace and Henderson's fluorine process, both already described by us. Dormoy's rotatory rubble is also mentioned, in which, instead of stirring the iron backward and forward by hand, as in the ordinary puddling furnace, to enable the carbon to be burnt out, a rotatory stirrer, driven by steam, is made to accomplish the object. This rubble was also described by us at the time it was brought out.

The first ton of dynamite made in this country has been recently manufactured at the Ardeen Works, Stevenston, in Ayrshire, where preparations have been made for its production on a large scale.

At a late meeting of the Edinburgh Geological Society a lecture was delivered by Mr. Andrew Taylor on "Bitumens, Oil Shales, and Oil Coals." Mr. M'Laggan, M.P., subsequently stated that, from experiments which had recently been carried out at Woolwich, under the auspices of the Admiralty, there was no doubt that, whenever the price of crude oil came down to £3 per ton, it would be used instead of coal. At Hamburg the oil-bearing deposits are sand and chalk, and they are so largely impregnated with the oil that the working of them promises to be highly profitable.

A remarkable case of instinct has been discovered by Professor Riley, of St. Louis, U.S., in the moth which produces fertilisation in the yucca. The female moth collects the pollen and thrusts it into the stigmatic tube, and, after having thus fertilised the flower, she consigns a few eggs to the young fruit, which her larvae afterwards feed upon. The yuccas which have been introduced into Europe on account of their showy blossoms are infertile from the want of the moth.

The last number of the *Popular Science Review* contains an interesting paper on "The Battle of Life among Plants." Experiments are described where numbers of plants were placed together in the same bed, and certain plants, after a few years, alone remained, the others having succumbed. One of the most persistent was found to be the couch grass; and in general plants with a large root area showed most vitality in all soils.

THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

The *Cornhill* contains an unusual number of interesting papers. The first place is due to the last production of one whose accomplished pen has for ever ceased to entertain the readers of a miscellany which has been indebted to him for some of its most acceptable contributions. The late Mr. James Hannay, whose first literary labours were in the department of nautical romance, by a curious coincidence, returned to the same subject in his last, here published—a sparkling, genial, and in every respect satisfactory criticism on Captain Marryat. The breath and freedom of the sea have, as if were, taken out the ultra-fastidiousness which sometimes marred the effect of Mr. Hannay's essays. Another excellent criticism is that on Théophile Gautier, which presents some traces of a French origin. Without the least unfairness or acrimony, with the frankest recognition of the unquestionable genuineness of Gautier's inspiration, and his unsurpassed talent as a literary craftsman, the writer contrives to make us feel the essential ignobility of the art which disdains the duties, the interests, and the aspirations of humanity, and addicts itself purely to the delineation of sensuous beauty. Nothing severer can be said of such art than that the atmosphere of the Second Empire proved quite natural to it. "The Agricultural Labourer" is a valuable paper, containing a full digest of well-attested facts bearing on the condition of the rural poor. "Old Kensington" continues to interest by its delicacy and subtlety of observation; and "Zelda's Fortune" is remarkable for the exceedingly engaging portrait of its gipsy heroine and the spirit of its description of a country festivity. "The Willow Farm" scarcely deserves the name of a story, and the comic part of it is outrageously caricatured. There are, notwithstanding, sufficient evidences of superior thought and feeling to make it very well worth reading.

"A Slip in the Fens" is continued with eminent talent in *Macmillan*, which also has a graceful, lively tale, not devoid of pathos, entitled "Passages in the Life of a Bachelor." Mr. Spalding's observations on animal instinct tend to support Mr. Herbert Spencer's explanation of this marvellous faculty as the accumulated and inherited experience of progenitors. Miss Skene tells anew the painful story of the murder of the hostages of the Commune, and Mr. Creighton's able paper on Æneas Sylvius is concluded by a review of his behaviour as Pope. The general verdict on it is favourable, Æneas being characterised by an impressionableness which rendered him peculiarly sensitive to the elevating influences of so high a position and a versatility which readily accommodated itself to its exigencies.

If anything in so versatile a writer as Lord Lytton could have surprised us it would have been his acknowledged authorship of "The Parisians," in *Blackwood*. The affinities to this story among his former productions are, we still venture to think, to be sought in his "Caxtoniana" rather than in his novels. It rather gives the idea of an accomplished man of the world than of the most accomplished man of letters of his time, the somewhat ambiguous praise justly claimed for Lord Lytton in an obituary notice written with warm feeling and good taste. The worldly and political wisdom which we are tacitly invited to accept as a substitute for the unattractiveness of the story is polished and urbane, indeed, but also superficial. The course of "A True Reformer" has brought its hero to the threshold of the War Office, if, indeed, he is not the subject of a hoax. The collapse of parties which is supposed to lead to this result, and the buzz of gossip consequent on the construction of a new Cabinet, are described with extreme spirit. Bengalee agriculture and land tenure, and the recent archaeological explorations in Palestine, form the subjects of two interesting papers.

Fraser has only one article of much importance, a disquisition on the unpaid magistracy, strongly condemnatory of the system. There are, however, an unusual number of agreeable minor contributions, among which Mr. King's notes on the history of Plymouth, a review of Mrs. Oliphant's life of Montcalm, a graphic picture of the working day of an Indian magistrate in the north-western district, and a clear account of the mythological traditions concerning Juggernaut, deserve especial notice.

We are no admirers of the late Emperor Napoleon, and yet we consider that the English people, by its decorous and not wholly unsympathetic demeanour on the occasion of his death, has shown itself a better judge of the situation than Mr. A. V. Dicey, by whom it is on that account soundly rated in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mr. Dicey appears incapable of seeing his subject in more than one aspect, and insensible to the fact that a good cause gains by the generosity of its champions, and loses by their sourness and intolerance. Far greater width of view is displayed in M. de Laveleye's able article on the "Causes of War in the present European Situation," the most candid appreciation we have seen by a Continental writer of the difficulties by which the political action of this country is so frequently trammelled. Mr. Story, the distinguished sculptor, has "interviewed" the spirit of Marcus Aurelius, and communicated the latter's own account of the motives which prompted his adherence to the established religion of his time. The justice of the Imperial shade's observations is as undeniable as the beauty of the language in which they are couched, which, however, is that of the nineteenth century. The observation of dramatic propriety is not even attempted. Mr. Tollemach approvingly expounds Mr. Williams's logically impregnable, but practically impracticable, proposal for abridging the sufferings of incurable patients. Mr. Trollope's "Eustace Diamonds" is concluded with the unflagging spirit which has marked it throughout. The indications of failing faculties in the Duke of Omnium, in the last chapter, are most truthfully, and not too broadly, rendered.

The *Contemporary Review* is exceedingly good this month. The papers by Mr. Spencer on the influence of education in biasing the judgment and feelings, and by the Duke of Argyll on prayer, are sufficiently recommended by the interest of the subjects and the names of the writers. H. Lawrenny's essay on Arthur Schopenhauer, the modern apostle of pessimism, would have been more interesting and not less cogent for a fuller account of the personal idiosyncrasy of this remarkable man—one of the most vivid illustrations of the truth that speculative views are in general but projections of the temper and the feelings. Mr. Whitmee, a missionary in Samoa, contributes a most interesting paper on the ethnology of the Polynesians, whom he holds to be originally of Malay stock. Lady Pollock's article on the French and German drama evinces refined culture as well as accurate knowledge; and there is something refreshing in the sanity, manliness, and humanity of the East-End clergyman's paper on mendicancy, seasoned as it is with capital anecdotes.

We are very happy to see that the *Atlantic Monthly* is now published in London, especially if we may look forward to a continuance of papers so characterised by good sense and sound judgment as that on American feeling towards England, which we should wish to see widely circulated in this country. The rest of the contents are rather below the average standard, except Mr. Robert Dale Owen's interesting reminiscences of his grandfather, David Dale, of New Lanark. The most valuable article in the *Transatlantic* is a reprint from the *Atlantic*

Monthly, Mr. Parton's very interesting sketch of the relations of Jefferson, on his return from his French embassy, with his subsequent rival, Alexander Hamilton.

In *Temple Bar* we have to note a very fair account of contemporary American literature, an Essay on "Fifine at the Fair" which evinces, at any rate, close study of the poem, a paper of Swedish travel, and the quaint and clever "Roots." In the *Gentleman's Magazine* there is an interesting article on the Irish press, and a Tibetan sportsman's description of what seems at first sight the very unsportsman-like pursuit of stalking sheep. We must for the present be content with a general acknowledgment of Tinsley, Belgravia, the Dublin University, the St. James's, the Victoria, Good Words, the New Monthly, the Monthly Packet, and Cassell's Magazine.

The most interesting article in the *Quarterly Review* is one of rare interest, containing several unpublished letters of Princess Charlotte, which convey an idea of the uncomfortable domestic circumstances and of the liveliness of her temper and talents. She certainly possessed more character than any member of her family, and the private annals of her reign, had she lived to attain the throne, would have been stirring enough. "The Exhaustion of the Soil" is an important paper; "University Education in Ireland" searches out the weak point in Mr. Gladstone's harness; the essay on "Laws of Sport" is quite in the *Quarterly's* felicitous vein; and the rumoured identification of Lord Lytton with the authorship confers some adventitious interest on an essay on "The Two Fredericks." On the whole, however, the number is hardly up to par, and is defaced by three most negligent misquotations, an unusual occurrence in the *Quarterly*. Two, from Shakespeare, have already been exposed in *Notes and Queries*; the other spoils Blanco White's noble sonnet by citing from it

Whilst fly and leaf and insect stood revealed.

What is a fly but an insect? The correct reading is *flower*.

The *British Quarterly* has a very dissenting notice of the Bampton Lectures on Dissent, from which it would appear that Mr. Curteis will take but little by his conciliatory overtures. There are also able papers on Professors Maurice and Ewald, and the policy of Russia—heavy, indeed, but evincing earnest thought and thorough acquaintance with the respective subjects.

NEW BOOKS.

The political condition and antecedents of Central Asia have lately become a subject of interest from the rapid advance of Russian conquest. Those antiquarian readers of history who may be comparatively indifferent to such practical considerations of what is passing in our own days will find in a very learned work on Bokhara plenty of matter that is remote and unfamiliar enough for their peculiar taste. That well-known Eastern traveller and scholar, Professor Arminius Vambery, of the University of Pesth, has composed for the first time, with ample materials never before published in Europe, *The History of Bokhara from the Earliest Period down to the Present* (H. S. King and Co.). This original and substantial narrative is not perhaps so inviting to the popular mind as some other books that relate the past affairs of nations and countries nearer our own. But it opens an instructive view into wide passages of general history which are imperfectly set before us in ordinary treatises, especially the real character and extent of the great Mohammedan empire, Turkish and Tartar, that arose beyond the Oxus upon the decline of the Arab dominion there nearly a thousand years ago, attaining its highest power and splendour in the fourteenth century of our era, when Timour the Magnificent reigned at Samarkand. This earlier part of the history, indeed, was not entirely neglected by former writers; but it has been left for Professor Vambery to deal with the period subsequent to the overthrow of Timour's successors in Khorassan by the wild Osbeys, a half Mongol horde of savages, from the eastern steppes, and with the dynasties of the Sheibanides, the Ashtarkhanides, and the House of Manghit. These obscure places in the long and perplexed course of Asiatic despotisms, ever cruel and wasteful, are only important as casting much light upon the actual state of those Mohammedan peoples, to the north of India, or of Afghanistan and Persia, whose imminent subjugation by Russia has excited some alarms for the peace of our own frontier, and for the prospects of extended British commerce. The immediate causes of the fall of Bokhara, once a mighty military State, and still one of the chief centres of Islam, exercising a vast religious influence over many millions of our Queen's subjects, are clearly shown in the last chapters of this book. Professor Vambery's account of the corruption that prevailed during the reign of the late Emir Nasrullah, from 1826 to 1860, is an edifying example of what mankind endures from the reckless and ruthless vices of a barbarian tyrant. We have not forgotten his two English victims, Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, whom he tortured and killed in 1842. The son and successor of this evil ruler, Mozaffar-Eddin, has been doomed to expiate his father's crimes in a disastrous struggle against the power of the Russian Empire, till the city of Samarkand, with the best portion of Transoxiana, fell into Russian hands in May, 1868. We do not care to speculate on the ultimate consequences of that event. They may or may not affect the security and tranquillity of British India, or, what is equally probable, of the Sultan's empire in the Levant. The value, however, of Professor Vambery's historical studies, as contributing to a just estimate of this question, must be evident to all who can form any opinion about it. His new volume should therefore be acceptable to them; and he promises to follow it up with a book on Khokand and Khiva.

The name of Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., must be remembered by those of our readers who saw the Illustrations he furnished to this Journal of the campaign against the Looshais, or Lushais, as the name is now spelt, about a twelvemonth ago. In a volume entitled *The Lushai Expedition, 1871—1872* (Hurst and Blackett) he presents the first connected narrative of that well-conducted little war, no account being hitherto published, so far as we have seen, in any form but that of official despatches or private letters. He was attached to the left column, under Brigadier-General Bouchier, which started from Cachar towards the end of November, proceeding by Luckipur and Mynadur, in a southerly direction, along the Manipoor frontier to Tipai Mukh, ascending the upper valley of the Barak, thence crossing the Kholei range of mountains eastward, and traversing Poiboi's country to Lalboora's Gate, where the troops encamped in the first week of February. Meantime, the right column, under Brigadier-General Brownlow, from Chittagong, on the seacoast, had marched inland by a more direct route, through the territory of the Western Lushais, whose principal chief, named Sukpial, found it expedient to side with the British authorities, and, having got little Mary Winchester, the kidnapped orphan child, out of the hands of his countrymen, delivered her in safety to General Brownlow, an act which was followed by the prompt submission of other hostile tribes. The amount, therefore, of actual fighting was not considerable; there was one conflict on Jan. 25, when General Bouchier was wounded.

But the combined operations of both Generals, planned for mutual support in the pursuit of a single object, were executed in a masterly style, which did credit to our army in the East and which deserves historical record. Lieutenant Woodthorpe has efficiently supplied this want, so far as concerns the movements, observations, and adventures of that division with which he marched; but he has no information to give us of what befell General Brownlow's column. His descriptions of the scenery and people have, to some extent, been anticipated by what we published at the time of the expedition, but will be found of sufficient interest to be worth reading in a completer form, aided by the woodcuts from his remaining sketches.

The recent purchase of a port and territory in the island of St. Domingo by associated citizens of the United States has naturally excited some notice, with a view to possible annexations in the West Indian Archipelago adding to the dominion of the Great Republic. Mr. Samuel Hazard, an American writer, who has produced a book on Cuba, now comes forward in a bulky volume called *Santo Domingo, Past and Present, with a Glance at Hayti* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). He was the special correspondent of a New York paper, sent to accompany the United States Government Commission of Inquiry in 1871, and he is a strong advocate of annexing the Spanish part of the island, which he declares to be the general wish of its people. Hayti, the French part, which is about one third of the whole island at its western end, does not seem to be ripe for that auspicious destiny. But the Dominican Republic, as it is called, which, during nearly thirty years past, has been allowed a separate existence apart from Hayti, and which Spain has failed to keep as a subject province, consists of not more than 120,000 souls, nine tenths of whom are stated to be negroes, or mulattoes, or of other mixed race, inhabiting a country as large as Ireland, within five days' steam voyage of New York. The territory of Cape Samana, on the eastern coast, with its magnificent harbour, being now the property of an enterprising American joint-stock company, it is probable that the fertile soil and genial climate, which Mr. Hazard describes, will soon attract enough settlers from the United States to form a majority in St. Domingo. In that case, we suppose, its admission into the Union, which is the avowed policy of President Grant, is only a matter of time. With a view to appreciating the results of this impending change, especially its commercial and industrial effects, the book under our notice may be found instructive. It is furnished with many illustrations, pictures, and maps. The reader will, of course, bear in mind that its statements are the testimony of a partisan.

During the night of Thursday week silver plate to the value of nearly £300 was stolen from the mess-room of the officers of the 9th Lancers, at York barracks.

Instructions, according to local report, have been sent from the War Office to an Engineer officer of the Northern District to report on the best means of defending the Mersey.

At a united town and county meeting at Bedford, held yesterday week—Earl Cowper, the Lord Lieutenant, in the chair—it was resolved to invite the Royal Agricultural Society to hold their annual show in Bedford next year.

Mr. Dixon and Mr. Muntz met a large deputation at Birmingham, yesterday week, on the Licensing Act. Mr. Dixon would modify the Act, and Mr. Muntz would rather have liberty with drunkenness than slavery with sobriety.

About 700 persons dined at the Conservative working men's banquet at Chester yesterday week. Mr. W. Minns, a working man, presided. Sir P. Egerton, the Hon. W. Egerton, and Mr. H. C. Raikes took part in the proceedings.

The Meteorological Society of Scotland held its half-yearly meeting last week. Interesting communications were made by Mr. Milne Home as to the American system of weather forecasts, and by Mr. Buchan as to the extraordinary weather which has prevailed in this country during the past year.

A largely-attended public meeting, under the auspices of the National Reform Union, was held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, yesterday week, in support of Mr. Gladstone's Government. Mr. Samuel Watts presided. Sir Thomas Bazley moved a vote of thanks to the Government for the great reforms they had passed, and hoped that they would adhere to their policy of non-intervention. Mr. Jacob Bright seconded the motion, which was adopted.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Metropolitan Railway Company, last Saturday, Sir E. Watkin (the chairman) reiterated an opinion which he had previously expressed, that military engineers were not competent to report upon matters connected with railways. Neither talent, however great, nor culture, however refined, could make up for the lack of experience; and that experience could be gained only by long service and constant application.

A meeting, convened by the National Education League, was held, on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall, to affirm the determination generally expressed by Dissenters throughout the country to insist on the repeal of the twenty-fifth clause of the Education Act. The chair was taken by Mr. George Dixon, M.P. for Birmingham, who was supported by Sir C. Dilke, M.P., Dr. Lush, M.P., Mr. Colman, M.P., Sir John Bennett, and a number of other gentlemen.

Accounts received testify to the extraordinary severity of the storms which raged on Saturday and Sunday last. There have been many disasters on our coasts, and the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution have done noble work. The loss of seven men by the upsetting of the Skerries life-boat near Dalbriggan, Ireland, on Saturday night, was the first fatal occurrence that has overtaken the fleet of this institution during the past four years; and, to add to the grief of the officers of the institution, one man was washed out of the Bradford, off Ramsgate, on Sunday night, and drowned, while the boat was out in response to signals made from the Gull lightship, showing that a vessel was in distress. The severity of the weather on land has been great, and several lives have been lost from exposure to the cold.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, in the United Kingdom the births of 269,676 children, and the deaths of 158,564 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending Dec. 31, 1872. The natural increase of population was thus 111,112. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1872, was 122,212. In England births, which had fallen off in 1871, rose again, and exceeded the average number in the year 1872, and notably in its Christmas quarter. The mortality for the year was lower than in any of the last twelve years, and in the Christmas quarter the deaths were only nine in ten of the average number. The reduction of the mortality was greatest in the cold quarters of the year, when the temperature was higher than usual; in the town districts, where sanitary improvements have made some progress, and in the sensitive class of acute zymotic diseases. The returns of pauperism again showed a considerable decline.



THE STEWART MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, GLASGOW.



"EREBUS AND TERROR," BY J. W. BOTTOMLEY.



THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES: COAL FAMINE AT MERTHYR—"A PENN'ORTH OF COALS."



SCENE FROM "THE WICKED WORLD," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE STEWART MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, GLASGOW.

The Memorial Fountain erected in the West-End Park, Glasgow, is intended to commemorate the services of the late Lord Provost, Mr. Robert Stewart, and others associated with him, in promoting the introduction of Loch Katrine water for the supply of that city. Before the execution of this scheme the water supply of Glasgow was principally derived from the river Clyde. That source having become inadequate to the growing wants of the population, the public attention began to be directed to other sources about the year 1852. In that year the Loch Katrine water scheme was set on foot; after much opposition Parliamentary powers were obtained in 1855, and the works began in 1856. Those works were completed and inaugurated by her Majesty the Queen, Oct. 4, 1859. The water is led from Loch Katrine to the city, a distance of about thirty-four miles, by a series of tunnels and aqueducts. It is one of the greatest undertakings of modern times, and reflects the highest credit on the skill of its engineer, Mr. John F. Bateman, of London. Such a work was well deserving of the monument which has been worthily though somewhat tardily provided.

The Stewart Memorial Fountain occupies a fine site near the centre of the West-End Park. The lowest basin, which is 65 ft. in diameter, with the general base of the structure, is formed of granite. The superstructure is built of a fine freestone, which has been carefully selected for its durability; while coloured marbles, from Cornwall, add variety and grace to the general effect. The surmounting figure, that of the "Lady of the Lake," is of bronze, richly gilt. On the base are four lunette-shaped panels, also in bronze, containing a medallion portrait, in alto-relievo, of Lord Provost Stewart, with some allegorical designs representing the source of the water and the introduction of the water to the city. There is also a plate, with a recording inscription. The designer of the fountain is Mr. James Sellars, jun., of the firm of Messrs. Campbell, Douglas, and Sellars, architects, Glasgow; and the sculptor is Mr. John Mossman, also of Glasgow. The bronzes were cast in London, by Messrs. Henry Prince and Co., of Southwark.

"EREBUS AND TERROR."

It is hard to realise that it is now more than a quarter of a century since alarm was first awakened respecting the fate of the expedition under Sir John Franklin for the discovery of the North-West Passage. The names of the ships, the Erebus and Terror, which formed that lamentable expedition, still seem familiar to us, with all their painful associations—associations naturally more apt to be awakened in this winter season. So many expeditions and explorations were successively made for the missing ships; hopes of their recovery were so long cherished; evidence of the sad truth came so slowly; and the final confirmation of our worst fears was so long delayed, that it seems as if the dreadful catastrophe might have happened but a short time ago. However, Time—though it cannot bring oblivion to some relatives and friends of the brave Englishmen who thus perished—is, we trust, healing the wounds of the saddest hearts; while to many minds it must have weakened the painful impression which the mention of that unfortunate expedition formerly awakened. The very meritorious picture by Mr. Bottomley, which we have engraved, represents an incident which the artist probably witnessed, and one which will, apart from the title, be interesting to all lovers of the canine race. Here are two dogs, the one trying to rescue the other from the dangers of broken floating ice; and the artist may, perhaps, have fancied some possible analogy between their situation and the plight in which the two vessels, their namesakes, probably sometimes found themselves in the Arctic seas—the one, at its own imminent peril, endeavouring to extricate its companion from the treacherous shifting floe. A little spaniel has incautiously slipped into a hole among the broken ice on the margin of a river or lake; and any biped who has been similarly unfortunate in this or any previous winter will know how frightfully difficult it is to draw one's self out of such a position. But a fine Newfoundland, with that wonderful instinct impelling him to save life which is so characteristic of this breed, as of the brave St. Bernard and some others, rushes, in good time, to the rescue, like a true member of the Royal Humane Society—as Sir Edwin Landseer once painted a near relation of his, though under different circumstances. The sagacious creature knows full well how far he may safely trust his weight, and, as the water already rises about him, he dare not advance beyond one dangerous crack; yet in another instant his little friend may be within reach, and both may be scampering to the neighbouring bank. We need not add that the more obvious intention of the painter in regard to these dogs' names has a dash of humour in it. The Newfoundland is, indeed, as black as "Erebus;" the spaniel is, indeed, a "Terror" in his perilous situation.

THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES.

The unhappy dispute between the colliers and the coal-owners, who supply fuel to the iron-furnaces of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, upon which seventy or eighty thousand men are dependent for work and bread, seems to be far from a settlement; the furnaces which remained burning are now allowed to go out; and the men who can raise enough money for a journey to the north of England

are leaving the district by hundreds, expecting to find employment in the collieries of Northumberland or Durham. The colliers on strike who belong to the Miners' Union have received, meanwhile, a second instalment of the pay allowed to them to keep up the contest, amounting to £8000; while the interests of those connected with the ironworks, who are six times as numerous, seem to be completely sacrificed to the will of the colliers. Mr. Halliday, however, who appears to act as spokesman for the colliers, states that he is prepared to submit a proposal which will meet the demand for an increased output of coal, whilst avoiding the stronger disadvantages of the double shifts. That proposal is that the pits shall be worked by double turns, one turn going in by day and the other by night, with an interval of two hours between each turn. The colliers of Mr. Brogden's works at Tondur and Maesteg have adopted this proposal, and appointed delegates to confer with their employer upon the subject. The distress among large classes of the people, though not among the colliers, is severely felt; and efforts are made by charitable persons—Mr. Crawshaw and Mr. Fothergill, two large ironmasters, generously taking part in these efforts—to relieve the suffering families by means of soup-kitchens. But the dearth of coal for household use, a strange want so near the open mouths of the coal-mines, is a misery almost as bitter in this winter season as the lack of food. Coal is sold by the penn'orth, and a scanty penn'orth, to poor men's wives in the streets of Merthyr Tydvil, as in London, this week, at the rate of fifteenpence for half a hundredweight. It is probable that the disastrous effects of this strike, and of similar interruptions of labour in other coal-producing districts, will long be felt by the working classes in general throughout the kingdom. Every factory where steam power is used, and every cottage fireside, may in time be forced to show the sad consequences of an artificial coal famine, unless the mischievous quarrel be soon appeased. With reference to our Illustrations of the scenes lately witnessed in the South Wales coal and iron districts, we are informed that one of the Engravings published last week, representing a party of colliers amusing themselves with a dog fight on a Sunday morning, has given some offence to respectable inhabitants, who protest against it as a picture of the morals and manners of that class, or one characteristic of social life in that part of the country. We had certainly no intention of placing it before our readers in such a light, for everybody knows that the Welsh people, for the most part, are religious observers of the Sabbath, which is kept, we believe, with greater strictness in the Principality than even in Scotland; and the colliers, as a class, are probably as good as their neighbours; but there are black sheep in every flock. Our Special Artist is prepared to testify that he actually saw the dog-fight and the crowd of spectators on a Sunday morning, in a particular place; and his declaration to this effect has been communicated to the parties who had somewhat rashly questioned the truth of his drawing. The affair was, of course, managed in a clandestine way, and these parties were ignorant of what was done; but there is no doubt of its real occurrence. Let them join with us in the hope that it will not often happen again.

SCENE FROM "THE WICKED WORLD."

This allegorical dramatic poem, which still delights a fresh audience each night at the Haymarket Theatre, affords the subject of an Illustration. It is needful, perhaps, to remind some of our readers that the stranger knight, Sir Ethais, newly come from our mortal world into the fabulous Fairyland above the clouds, has inspired two of the female Celestials—namely, Selene, the Fairy Queen, and Darine, a lady of her Court—with that seductive emotion which stoic moralists have denounced as the most disturbing element in social life. These bright inhabitants of a fanciful kind of heaven, as well as those among their sisterhood who are enamoured of the other foreign gentleman, Sir Phyllon, have begun with a pure and innocent feeling, utterly free from the sinful taint of selfishness, in which the wickedness of our comparatively "wicked world" seems implied to consist. Selene, in the first instance, has no idea of a jealous, exclusive, monopolising attachment, by which two persons claim to be the mutual property of each other, and the effect of which, in case of rivalry, may be to convert the love of one into vengeful hatred, that of the other into repellent disgust. It is in the glowing heart of Darine that the lurid flame of a fierce, self-consuming, all-devouring passion is soonest kindled; and the evil spirits of envy, pride, and anger torment her bosom at the sight of another's happiness. By her intrigues and example, the slumbering capacities of mischief are presently aroused in the minds of all the others; a sedition is provoked in the Fairy Realm; Queen Selene is impeached and condemned to lose her crown, which is put on the head of Darine. But this political revolution does not exhaust the pernicious results of an importation of human selfishness, in its amorous phase, among the hitherto blameless folk of Fairyland. Its effect is to introduce a frightful amount of strife, jealousy, treachery, fraud, and malice into the celestial society, which is all but torn asunder by the conflict of personal interests and pretensions, until the expiration of the allotted twenty-four hours, with the return of the true Ethais and the true Phyllon to their abode in the paradise of sky, compels their human counterparts to withdraw.

Social harmony is then restored by removing the objects and examples of a low, selfish, earthly love. The Fairies are male and female, but they are content with a brotherly and sisterly interest in one another; and they unanimously resolve, after this terrible experiment, to decline the proffered faculty of entertaining between themselves, in the same manner as is seen among mankind, that fatal institution which has so often proved the *causa terrima belli*. The scene represented in our Engraving is that in which Selene, after her fall from the rank of Lady Superior in this Nunnery of Fairy Maidens, pleads with the inconstant libertines, Sir Ethais, for the continuance of his affection, and this she does in the presence of her triumphant rival Darine, who by a stealthy artifice has gained from him the ring that was Selene's token of their plighted troth. On the other hand, Zayda, a disappointed lover, sinks beneath her shame. The performance of Miss Robertson (Mrs. W. Kendall) as Selene, with that of her husband, as Sir Ethais, and that of Miss Amy Roselle, as Darine, deserves high praise; but we must especially repeat the testimony bestowed on this charming play for its literary merits. The author of "Pygmalion and Galatea," of "The Palace of Truth," and of "The Wicked World," is more than a clever dramatist. He has a lively fancy, a delicate wit, and refined taste, with the tact of a true artist and the imagination of a true poet. His success is a cheering sign of such an improvement in the conduct of theatrical affairs as seemed almost hopeless a few years ago. That seeing a new play should once more be an intellectual entertainment, like reading a new poem by Tennyson, or old readings in Shakspeare and Spenser, is a boon for which some of us are sincerely thankful.

THE GIBRALTAR TRAINING-SHIP AT BELFAST.

Our Illustration represents another of those admirable institutions, "training-ships for destitute lads." This ship, one of the finest of the now obsolete wooden line-of-battle ships, has been lent by the Government to a committee of philanthropic gentlemen at Belfast, to be used as an industrial training-school for Ireland. The Gibraltar is of 3729 tons burden, and formerly carried 81 guns, with engines of 800-horse power. These have been removed, and she has now been fitted up with every convenience for the accommodation of 1000 boys. Her fitting was completed at a cost of nearly £6000, £3000 of which had to be paid to the Admiralty for spars, rigging, and other articles, as they would only lend the bare hull. The institution is under the patronage of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the leading nobility and gentry of all parts of Ireland. The Captain Superintendent is a retired naval officer, Captain A. G. Whicelo; and all the officers and men have been brought up in her Majesty's service. The lads received into the institution are taught reading, writing, ciphering, seamanship, and various trades. At the expiration of their time they have the option of entering the Navy or mercantile marine, or are apprenticed to such trades as they prefer, the committee giving them an outfit, and watching over their interests until they are out of their apprenticeship and fairly started in life. The institution is under the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868, and its maintenance is provided for by a Government grant and private subscriptions.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Elcho took the chair at a well-attended meeting of metropolitan volunteer officers on Monday, held to consider where the Easter Monday Review of the present year should take place. Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, and Portsmouth severely had their claims urged, and finally it was agreed to adjourn consideration of the question for a fortnight—a committee being charged in the meantime to obtain all the needful information from the War Office and the railway authorities.

The Lord Mayor presided, on Saturday evening last, at the annual distribution of prizes to the 2nd London. The ceremonial took place at Guildhall, and the prizes were distributed by Miss Waterlow.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 1st Surrey took place on Wednesday night, at the head-quarters of the regiment, Camberwell New-road, in the presence of a large assembly of the friends of the corps. The prizes were distributed by Major-General Salisbury, C.B., the new Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel Beresford, M.P., having resigned the command of the 7th Surrey (Southwark), which he has held nearly ten years, has accepted the honorary colonelcy.

The thirteenth annual presentation of prizes to the members of the 9th Essex (Silvertown) took place on Tuesday in the Townhall, Stratford. Lieutenant-Colonel Silver, commanding the corps, took the chair. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Silver.

The handsome volunteer new drill-hall situated in Greendyke-street, Glasgow, was opened by parade drill on Monday night. There was a large turn-out of the regiment.

In Dublin, on Monday, a snowball fight began between respective parties of students and roughs, which eventually led to a serious riot. The students were ultimately withdrawn inside Trinity College walls. Business in the surrounding neighbourhood was entirely stopped for some time.

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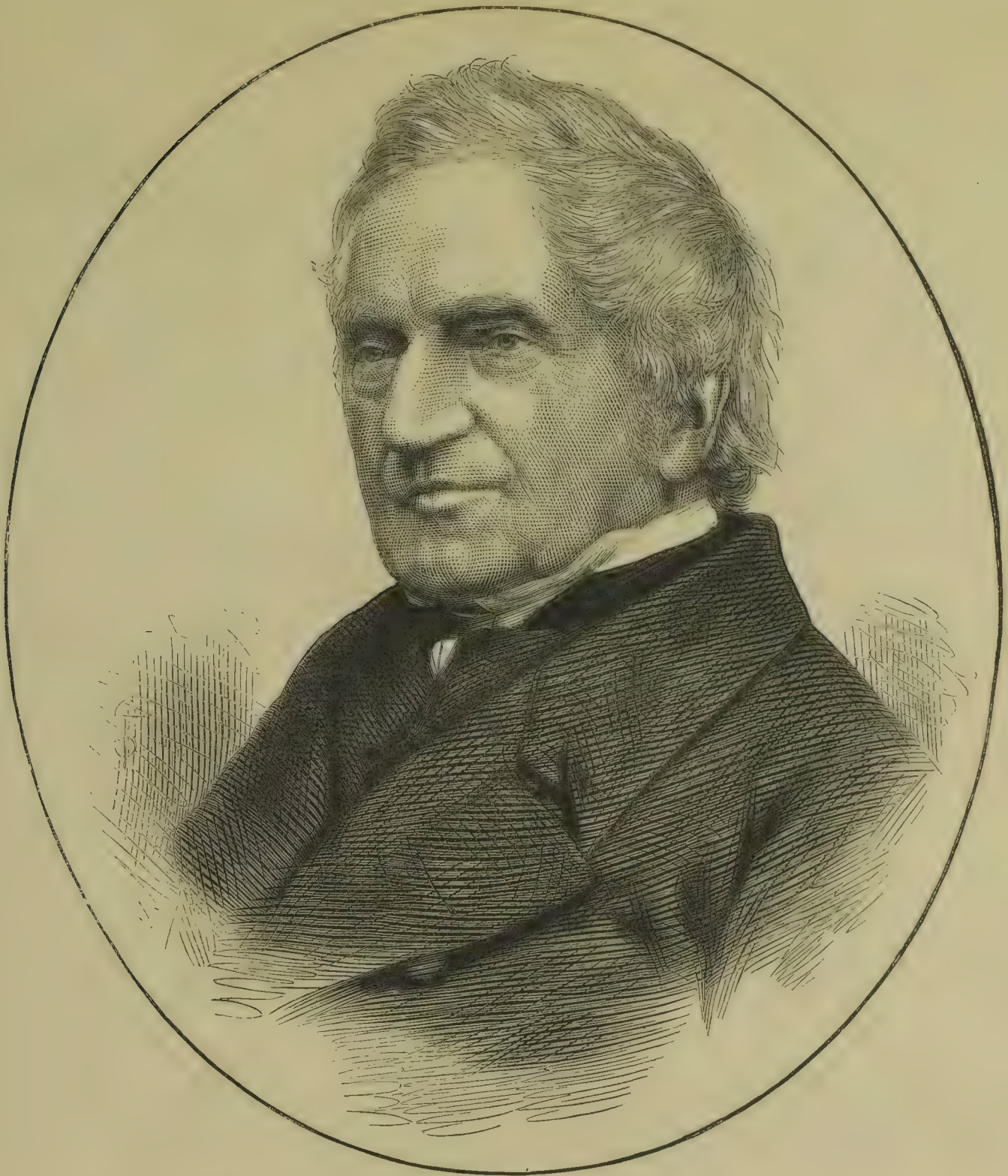
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THE LATE PROFESSOR SEDGWICK.



FIRE AT THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

BY THE WAY.

All eyes and ears being now upon Parliament, it may be interesting to know what kind of members used to be chosen a hundred and fifty years ago. It will be for the present generation to say whether we have improved in this particular, or not. The *Reading Mercury* has just issued a curious and interesting document. This is a facsimile of one of its own old numbers, published Saturday, Feb. 1, 1723. It contains many paragraphs suggestive of a somewhat different state of things from that of our time. Highway robbery, of the most impudent kind, is recorded as having occurred on several occasions within the week; but on one, the footman of a gentleman whose carriage was stopped in the King's-road, Chelsea, "fired a blunderbuss among the rogues (poor untaught, misguided creatures, the sentimentalists would now call them) and killed one of them on the spot, the others made their escape." A clergyman, who was stopped in his chariot in High Holborn at seven in the evening, was robbed of £15 and his watch. There are several other significant items; but the passage to which we would chiefly call attention refers to an election for Hull. Mr. Crowle and Sir Henry Houghton were the rival candidates. Their politics are not stated; but the former, who won by 443 to 228, left nothing to be desired, for, says the Hull reporter, "the return is to the entire satisfaction not only of this Town but of the whole country round about us, who heartily joy with us in giving all possible Demonstrations of Joy upon our having chosen a Gentleman of the most unblemish'd Character, being sincerely Loyal to his most Sacred Majesty, a Zealous Assessor to the Just Rights and Privileges of his Countrymen, more especially of his Fellow-Burgesses, and a true Lover of our present happy Establishment in Church as well as State." The gentleman seems to have been a sort of lay Berkeley, with "every virtue under heaven," and it is to be hoped that many of the pattern will present themselves at the general election.

Mr. Bruce has remitted two thirds of the sentence on the gas-stokers, they having expressed their penitence. Nobody is displeased with this merciful arrangement except the union leaders. They are infuriated, and declare that the Home Secretary has sought at once to evade a contest and to confirm the sentence passed by Mr. Justice Brett. It may be thought that he could hardly have done more wisely. It is of the utmost importance that there should be no general belief among the masses that a Judge's decision is to be subject to appeal by those who dislike the law. We imagine that the culprits themselves, whose interest in the question is somewhat more direct than that of the public-house orators, are more satisfied with Mr. Bruce than with their pretended friends, whose fault it certainly is not that the entire sentence is not to be carried out, as an answer to vapouring and clamour.

"You cannot bring an indictment against a whole nation," said one of our famous men. Mr. Gathorne Hardy might probably dissent from this doctrine. At all events, he has brought an indictment against our colonial empire. He is reported to have said, when speaking in support of the Church, that in "the colonies," where an Establishment does not exist, almost everybody is in the habit of swearing and of getting tipsy. It is possible that his words may not have been quite accurately given, and, although we are told that at one-sided meetings gentlemen may say things which they would not venture to repeat in Parliament, Mr. Hardy has a reputation for truthfulness and generosity, and we shall be glad to hear that he has modified the amazing dictum attributed to him. We will only say one thing. He is member for Oxford University. There is a University in one of the Australian colonies where the standard of examination is a good deal higher than at Oxford. If he doubts this let him ask Mr. Lowe, or any other educated man who knows Australia. Then let him consider whether the fact that so high an educational standard is accepted be compatible with the fact that low social habits can generally exist. However, meetings are over now, the fates be thanked, and oratorical gentlemen must argue, not declaim. This is where "our flesh and blood" friends have such an advantage—they permit no answers, or any nonsense of that sort.

Northumberland House is to be destroyed, and the lion of the Percy will soon cease to look down upon the lions which Sir Edwin Landseer designed for Nelson, but which are now understood to be legitimate seats of honour for the patrons of mob meetings. People do not find their way to the noble Embankment, and so the Duke's grand house must be thrown down. It would be childish in these days to indulge in the slightest sentimental regret at anything done in the interest of railway vans. We must imitate the stoicism of the gods of Olympus. In one of the late Mr. A'Beckett's capital burlesques, "Phaeton," an apology is offered to Apollo by Jupiter, about to throw the bolt.

Jupiter. Pardon me, Phœbus, that I kill your son,
I hope you're satisfied it must be done.
Apollo. Your Majesty would not be safe without it,
Therefore don't say another word about it.

Let Northumberland House go; and now let us take the map and observe how very sadly St. Paul's Cathedral interferes with the stream of traffic between Cheapside and Ludgate-hill. We have heard that the railway-vans often lose as much as five minutes in going round the churchyard. Surely in this enlightened age the interests of trade should dominate the fancies of tradition.

The new King of the Sandwich Islands has taken a lesson from the book of certain European celebrities. He is the rightful heir, he says, but he chooses to reign by election, so he has commanded a vote to be taken—a plébiscite, in fact. This is making assurance doubly sure; but then the King himself, according to Mr. Mark Twain, has a habit of taking double views of many things, especially towards the close of the day. There is a native champagne called *awa*, which is, we take it, about as potent as George IV.'s tremendous Regent punch, to read the components whereof is enough to give one a headache, and this preventive of the destruction of tissue is said to be much affected by, and much to affect, the new King William. This is perhaps a libel; and a similar charge was most unjustly made against another King William, not many years ago. Still, a King's not being satisfied with right Divine, and insisting on going to the ballot, does not suggest excessive clearness of head.

The time to show the intelligent foreigner the full beauty of British institutions, and to inspire him with a veneration for the parochial system of self-government, vestry patriotism, and bumbledom generally, is during the week or ten days when a snowstorm in London has been succeeded by a thaw. There need be no hurry, ample time will be afforded to him for contemplating the admirable working of our system. The house-keepers, under penalty, have to sweep the snow into the roadway. Then, as Lord Byron might have said, "There let it lay." There it does remain, at all events, until it has become the foulest of mud, and until a rainfall, sooner or later, washes it into the sewers. While we write the scene may be beheld to great advantage; but its higher perfection will be attained

when we publish. From a carriage or the top of an omnibus the most comic effects may be enjoyed. The best, perhaps, is when a person—if elderly so much the better—is trying to cross in the horrible slush, and while picking the way is terrified by the yell of a driver. The splash into some pool, or the knee-deep plunge into two feet of chilled mud, affords great satisfaction to the beholder, especially if he happen to know and dislike the victim. There is much trouble in the world, and it would be a great pity were harmless and healthy merriment to be denied us.

We know—or suppose we know—who offered a reward for a new pleasure. We think that we shall soon hear of a reward being offered for a new advertisement. The ingenuity of persons who desire to gain the attention of the public appears to be wellnigh exhausted. Iteration was a good idea; but everybody tries it, and it is now only irritating. Startling beginnings were also good, but the public has been duped too often, and simply accepts such things as a warning to go no further. We have had, too, the clever device of alleging that reports have been spread to the detriment of the advertiser, and his assurance that his goods are as unparalleled as ever. Then people change their names, and make this a reason for addressing their patrons. Some of the country papers permit vagaries which the haughty London journals do not tolerate, and advertisements are printed upside down, or a single name is set in a large white field, or crosses are made, as if by a reader struck with the admirable character of the article announced. But we have seen nothing new for a long time. How mean it is of the co-operative stores to evade this contest of wits and pretend that it need not incur the expenses of puffing!

THE LATE PROFESSOR SEDGWICK.

The funeral of this venerable scientific man, who died, on the 25th ult., in Trinity College, Cambridge, took place on Saturday in the chapel of that college. He was noticed in our *Obituary* of last week. The portrait we now give is drawn from the photograph by Mr. H. Lenthall, of Regent-street. Professor Sedgwick was one of the fathers of geology. It will be convenient here to mention the dates of some events in his distinguished academical career. Adam Sedgwick was born at Dent, in Yorkshire, in June, 1784, or, according to another account, in 1785. In due course he was entered at Trinity College, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1808, being fifth Wrangler. In 1810 he was elected to a Fellowship in his College, of which at his death he was senior member. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. He held one or two college offices in due course, among others that of Vice-Master of Trinity; and in the year 1818 he succeeded Professor Hallstone in the chair of geology founded at Cambridge by Dr. John Woodward. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; he also acted as one of the secretaries of the Cambridge Philosophical Society at its first institution, in 1819, and contributed largely to its "Transactions." He also became a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and, having served on its council, was elected to its presidential chair in the years 1829-30-31, and twice delivered the customary address as President. During more than half a century Professor Sedgwick prosecuted the study of geology with great diligence and success. His published works upon that science are numerous and of high authority. He delivered lectures in the University during fifty years, but was recently compelled by physical infirmity to resign, when Professor John Morris, of London, was appointed his deputy. The Woodwardian Museum loses by his death one of its chief benefactors. The time, money, and talent he expended in forming one of the most choice collections for geologists in this country can only be estimated by a visit to the museum. Its collections are not only valuable for their rarity and excellence, but for their perfect, systematic, and correct arrangement. Professor Sedgwick's love of his great work was lately exemplified by the appeal he made to the Senate to secure the Lockerby collection of fossils, and the prompt response afforded a proof of the high estimation in which he was regarded. Mr. A. Vansittart, late Fellow of Trinity College, in 1865 endowed a prize for encouraging the study of geology, to be called "the Sedgwick prize," to be awarded triennially. During his long life the late Professor has compiled many works upon the subject of geology, some of them with the assistance of the late Sir Roderick Murchison. He entered heartily into the work of reforming the studies of the University, and his celebrated "Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge" passed through five editions. As a politician he was a steady Liberal. The last great meeting he attended was two or three years ago, at St. John's College, on the subject of University tests, which have since been abolished. His speech on that occasion will long be remembered. The late Professor, who was in holy orders, was a Canon of Norwich Cathedral, which preferment he had held since 1834. He was also for some time Vice-Master of Trinity College.

FIRE AT THE WOOLWICH MILITARY ACADEMY.

A fire, on Saturday morning, destroyed the principal part of the building at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, its library and museum, and halls of study, containing most extensive and valuable collections of books, models, plans, and drawings, and costly astronomical and surveying instruments, the loss of which is a public misfortune.

The Royal Military Academy, where the officers of the scientific corps receive their education, stands on the south side of Woolwich-common, which it overlooks, with the wooded heights of Shooter's-hill in the background. It consisted of a centre block (the Middle Building, as it was called), with broad wings on each side, containing the cadets' apartments and officers' residences, the painted dining-hall and outhouses occupying the rear. It was in the Middle Building that the fire of Saturday occurred. Here were situated two libraries, filled with valuable books and works of art, four class-rooms, the offices of the Governor and others, scientific laboratories and store-rooms, and apartments of various kinds. The building formed a square block or tower, with a cupolaed turret at each of the four corners. It was a handsome edifice, built, in 1804, from designs by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville.

On the Friday evening a smell of burning soot had been observed; but it was concluded that it arose from one of the chimneys in the new part of the building, where the cadets' rooms are. A large furnace was in the centre of the building, from which the class-rooms above were heated by hot-water pipes. The flue from this, constructed in an old-fashioned way, had caused frequent trouble. It was swept on the previous Tuesday; but it is nevertheless believed to have originated this fire, a beam of timber, not uncommon in old chimneys, having probably ignited and smouldered all night before it burst out into flame.

A policeman is employed to keep watch during the night; but he observed nothing suspicious until about half-past four in the morning, when his attention was drawn by another con-

stable on the common to a cloud of smoke which could be seen through the darkness rising above the towers. The first thing he did, while his comrade ran for assistance, was to arouse the officers and cadets; and these young men, 200 in number, who are locked in their rooms every night, with alarm-bells in reach, were speedily released. Their fellow-student, the Prince Imperial, who lives opposite, joined them at a later hour. They could not stop the flames, which first appeared in a room over the library and near the centre of the building; but they exerted themselves to save the contents of one of the libraries, where it was still safe to enter; and they succeeded in rescuing a marble bust of Prince Arthur, sculptured by Princess Louise and presented to the Academy when the Prince was a cadet there; also portraits of the Queen and Prince Consort, presented by her Majesty, and some 5000 books. But as the fire made progress, this work of salvage had to be discontinued, and the bulk of the library, which comprised 18,000 volumes and many valuable paintings, curiosities, and souvenirs, was left to destruction. Nothing was saved from the class-rooms and professors' studies and laboratories, which were on the first and second floors; but all the valuable records and property, including £15,000 in money, were removed from the offices; and the cadets allege that the first thing saved by a zealous officer was the book of defaulters.

The flames being seen by the sentries at the camp across the common and the Royal Artillery Barracks below, the fire pickets were promptly turned out, and engines hurried to the spot. The fire bugle sounded in all the barracks, and the whole garrison was active. Information was telegraphed from Shooter's-hill police station to all the stations round. The Metropolitan Fire Brigade engine, from Sun-street, Woolwich, soon arrived, in charge of Engineer Thomas Wingfield, who was afterwards seriously hurt by the breaking of a ladder. Two engines were brought by the police brigade from the Royal Arsenal, in command of Superintendent Hindes. Others arrived in rapid succession from Lewisham, Greenwich, Blackheath, and other places. The engine of the West Kent Volunteer Brigade, whose station is at Forest-hill, drove over the seven miles of road to Woolwich in half an hour, manned by seven volunteers, under Captain-Superintendent Vining. It did good service in defending the south-west turret. Two steam fire-engines stationed at Kennington and Deptford were returning from a fire at Anerley, when the reflection of the flame, which was visible for many miles, attracted them to Woolwich, and they were of material service. Altogether there were thirteen engines present, the whole force of firemen acting under Chief Engineer Hambling, from Kennington. The police were under orders of Colonel Campbell, R.A., head of the police at the Royal Arsenal, and of the district superintendent, Captain Baynes. The military officers who assisted were Major-General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, Governor of the Royal Military Academy; Colonel Bruce, secretary; Colonel Gossett, commanding Royal Engineer at Woolwich; Major Scratchley, Inspector of Works, Royal Arsenal; and others. Lieutenant Souper, R.A., rendered essential service by removing the ammunition from the magazine soon after the outbreak of the fire.

Notwithstanding the efforts of all combined, the building was doomed. The easterly wind at first drove the flames towards the north-west tower, up which they ascended with fury; but all the towers furnished an up-draught which attracted the fire towards them, and before long all four were ablaze. The north-west cupola was the first to fall, dome and weather-vane dropping down into the burning ruins; its companion at the north-east corner soon tottered and fell outwards, some policemen below having a narrow escape from being crushed. The other cupolas, though one of them was burnt through, did not fall; and with them some of the contents of the governor's and secretary's offices, which are in the towers, are saved. The whole building is fairly gutted, and stands like a ruin tottering to its fall. The flames were not got under until four or five hours after the fire was discovered.

It is fortunate that the building destroyed stood isolated from the rest, being connected with the wings by a colonnade of brick and stone; but the western wing was at one time in such danger that it was necessary to cover the windows with wet blankets. There was no insurance upon the building as Government property. In rebuilding, it is probable that advantage will be taken of the opportunity to erect a chapel for the cadets, the want of which has long been felt.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

RAPID AND SLOW COMBUSTION.

Dr. Debus, F.R.S., in his third and concluding lecture on Oxidation, given on Thursday week, resumed the consideration of the combustion of various substances, among which was gunpowder. This he explained to be an example of the reaction of combined oxygen upon carbon, the sulphur in the powder merely increasing the explosive force; and he stated that a fuse will burn readily under water, and gunpowder will explode when air is completely excluded. When cotton, a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, is brought into contact with nitric acid, a highly-oxygenated compound is formed, the atoms of which are in such a state of equilibrium that the slightest disturbance causes decomposition and recombination. Hydrogen gas burns with a feeble flame and a very high temperature, and platinum foil becomes incandescent when held in it. When oxygen is passed directly into this flame the rapidity of the combustion is much increased; and though only the same amount of heat is evolved, yet its intensity is so much increased that an iron plate may be pierced by the flame as if it were wax, and even platinum fused. The metals, while combining with oxygen, evolve different quantities of heat; thus, zinc yields 41,000 units; iron, 37,000; copper, 28,000; and lead 21,000; while hydrogen evolves 35,000. Luminosity is now generally believed to be due to the presence of incandescent solid matter in flame; thus, if a cold plate be placed in an ordinary gas-flame, the carbon is precipitated; and if so much air is mixed with coal-gas as to ensure perfect combustion, the luminosity disappears. This is the principle of the Bunsen burner; and platinum wire placed in this flame becomes incandescent. Oxygen and hydrogen burn with a very pale flame; but, when this is directed upon a piece of chalk, the brilliant Drummond light is produced. After exhibiting examples of these phenomena, Dr. Debus referred to some cases of slow combustion, without the evolution of light and heat; to which process of slow oxidation we are indebted for the removal of decaying noxious refuse from the surface of the earth. The lecture was concluded by reference to the methods invented for the prevention of the combustion of clothing and dwellings; and it was stated that, if a piece of calico be immersed in a solution of four parts of borax and three parts of sulphate of magnesia, it will hardly ignite, and will burn with a very slow flame; whilst unprepared calico on fire cannot be extinguished. A solution of silicate of soda is found very effectual for rendering wood incombustible.

THE MUSIC OF THE FUTURE.—WAGNER.

Mr. E. Dannreuther gave the discourse at the weekly evening meeting on Friday, the 31st ult. In his opening remarks

he described the condition of instrumental and dramatic music before the appearance of Wagner and Liszt, saying that from Haydn to Beethoven we perceive a gradual development of form—from a regular production for the market to the achievement of a lofty ideal. Previously aristocratic amateur bands abounded, and for them were produced an incredible mass of easy chamber music—duets, trios, quartets, and variations. These conventional forms were only saved from utter degeneracy by professed players, who by their consummate skill encouraged composers such as Mozart to fly at higher game, and give expression to their musical dreams. At last Beethoven overthrew dilettantism, especially from the beginning of his second period, by producing the *Sinfonia Eroica* and other works, utterly beyond the reach of players who cannot devote their lives to their instruments. Mr. Dannreuther then dilated upon the genius of this great composer, who made every technical detail subservient to the expression of his poetical idea, quite irrespective of the difficulties of execution; and in the works of his second and third period it is impossible to find a trace of conventionalism. Since his time it has been the desire of all thinking and aspiring musicians to construct their music upon a poetical basis, which is the true characteristic of the so-called "music of the future," as shown in the works of Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, Berlioz, Liszt, and Wagner. The speaker then referred to characteristic examples in the works of Beethoven, showing how he amalgamated the structural element with the vital parts, and how in his hands the work of art ceased to be a conglomerate of tunes, and became a living organism; and then proceeded to consider the productions of his successors, especially alluding to their selection of poems for musical illustration, stating that in works like Liszt's "Poèmes Symphoniques" the new method reached its climax, and that in some cases these composers have overstepped the limits of their art, and fail to give a complete and clear impression. The true "music of the future," he said, is that represented by Richard Wagner, who in constructing a musical drama delineates the characters after the fashion of a great poet, uses music as the ultimate means of poetical expression, and aims at producing living action with emotions and sentiments supremely intelligible. In his dramas the significance given to music is indicative of the character the art will attain to in no very distant future. In the latter part of the discourse Mr. Dannreuther reviewed the life of this remarkable man, who is at once by nature a poet and dramatist, possessing a fiery soul and a highly-cultivated mind, who saw and gradually availed himself of the possibilities before him of attacking the stagnation of the musical stage in Germany. The publication of his "Kunstwerk der Natur" ("Art-Work of the Future") led to the spectral invention, "The Music of the Future," and to virulent criticism; into which and other interesting points our limited space prevents us from entering. By way of illustration, Mr. Dannreuther concluded by playing, in a most brilliant and impassioned manner, a "Rhapsodie Hongroise," by Liszt, and a romance and march from Wagner's "Tannhäuser." The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE—THE CITY AND THE NATION.

Dr. Edward A. Freeman, in beginning his third lecture on Comparative Politics, given on Saturday last, remarked that in our earliest glimpses of the life of our forefathers and kinsfolk we may perceive the germs of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, and may discover their continuity in various forms in their history; and he dilated on the Roman Commonwealth in its best condition as a striking example of a State being the great whole in and for which each of its members lived and worked, and fought and died. He then pointed out the difference between this conception of the State as a city ruling over other cities and the modern idea of the State as a nation—that is, a land inhabited by men who speak the same tongue and are united under the same government; referring to Scotland, Switzerland, North America, and Greece as illustrations. He next considered the Greek conception of the city, and its development out of a tribal state, and showed how this prevented the people from becoming one nation; although under this system, in Athens, the powers of man were drawn out to their utmost extent, and the individual citizen held the highest position ever known, with most brilliant results. Greece thus withstood the brute force of Persia, but fell before the united power of Macedonia, schooled in her own arts and discipline. After remarks upon the modification of this idea of the State as an independent city and the greater prominence of the Federal principle in ancient Italy, Dr. Freeman especially dilated on the growth of the city of Rome, through the gradual extension of its franchise, at first throughout Italy and thence throughout the world, all her citizens looking to her as their common centre. He then showed how this system failed; that the Romans could not govern the whole world, or even Italy or Rome; and that the despotism of the Cæsars was the stern remedy for an incurable disease. Rome never in strictness became a nation, but came nearer to it than Greece. He next considered the primitive condition of the Teutonic nations, pointing out how they grew from tribes into States without ever becoming a system of isolated cities. In England, he said, marks grew into hundreds, hundreds into shires, shires into small kingdoms, and these into one united kingdom; and all the events of our history helped forward the work of fusion. He then explained how the Teutonic history is a sort of key to the history of Greece and Rome; and pointed out that as the state of historical Greece grew out of the state of Homeric Greece by pure and natural development, so the institutions of modern Europe have been evolved from the old Teutonic state in a somewhat similar manner. After alluding to the partial revival of old Greek ideas in the mediæval cities of Italy, Dr. Freeman concluded by remarking that it is in our own land that Teutonic institutions have had their freest play, and have grown and been developed with the most unbroken continuity. Germany, split asunder, is being welded together before our eyes, and so is Italy; but we have had no such breaks. The causes of this difference belong to historical research.

SOURCE OF MUSCULAR ENERGY—ELECTRIC FISHES.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., in his fourth lecture on the Forces and Motions of the Body, given on Tuesday last, resumed the consideration of the chemistry of muscle, which he described as consisting of 17 per cent of nitrogenous organic matters (chiefly creatin), of 3 to 5 per cent of non-nitrogenous organic matters (chiefly hydro-carbons), of 1.4 per cent of inorganic or mineral substances (chiefly potash), and of 70 to 80 per cent of water and gases. Adverting to the source of muscular energy, he showed that during rest muscle is alkaline, but becomes acid at death and during contraction, and he explained the reasons for believing that muscular energy chiefly, if not wholly, results from the metamorphosis of the hydro-carbons. He compared muscle to a machine, such as a steam-engine, in which hydro-carbons are burnt, and chemical produces thermal, and thermal mechanical energy, or motion. In the muscle animal motion is set up by the excitation of the muscle by the nerve, and the mechanical motion results from the chemical motion; but what are the intermediate steps of the transformation, or how the chemical motion causes the molecules

of the muscle to change their positions, is still unknown. The Professor then described the electric organs of the torpedo and other fishes, and pointed out the analogy between their structure and nervous connections and those of the muscular system. The electric organs consist of a series of thin plates, resembling voltaic piles, with which nerves and blood-vessels are connected; and the plates evolve electrical motion, probably from chemical motion, just as a muscular fibre evolves mechanical motion from the same cause. The electricity does not flow from the nerve-cells through nerves into the electric organs, but is produced in these organs themselves. Moreover, they are not exactly like voltaic piles, because the electricity is not produced continuously in any appreciable quantity, but is generated only when the organ is stimulated, either mechanically or by the nerves. The nerves end on one surface of the plates and the blood-vessels on the other; and when the electricity is produced the vascular surface is positive, and the nervous surface is negative, in its electric relations. By means of shocks of electricity these fishes can kill others for self-defence or obtain them as prey.

Mr. Robert H. Scott, F.R.S., director of the Meteorological Office, will give an account of the Recent Progress in Weather Knowledge at the next Friday evening meeting.

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SCHUBERT COMMEMORATION.

The concert of Saturday last possessed a high and special interest in its celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Franz Schubert (on Jan. 31, 1797), three of whose posthumous works—one still remaining in manuscript (besides other pieces previously known)—were performed on the occasion.

We have frequently commented on the wondrous productiveness, as well as the versatility, of Schubert's genius, as displayed in the remarkable number and variety of the works produced during his brief career of thirty-one years. During his life and for some years afterwards, even in Germany, he was chiefly known by his exquisite songs, and by comparatively few of some 500 such works. Some of his pianoforte music soon made its way in his own country and in Paris, largely through the medium of Franz Liszt; but as a great orchestral writer he was little, if at all, thought of until Mendelssohn and Schumann procured the performance of the great symphony in C major (No. 9), now upwards of thirty years ago. This work was soon afterwards recommended by Mendelssohn for performance by our Philharmonic Society, but was ignored by them until changes in the direction gave wider scope and freer purpose to the proceedings of that institution, in whose programmes the symphony soon afterwards became an occasional feature.

It is by the Crystal Palace, however, that Schubert has been most widely made known to the English public; its earliest performance of the work just referred to (nearly seventeen years ago) having been followed by the production (in 1867), for the first time in England, of the only (two) completed movements of his unfinished symphony in B minor (No. 8); soon after which Mr. George Grove undertook the journey to Vienna which resulted in his discovery and possession of the manuscripts of the remaining numbers of the series, the fifth of which was given for the first time on Saturday.

Besides these recoveries, we owe to the Crystal Palace the first hearing and repetitions of Schubert's fourth ("Tragic") symphony in C minor, and No. 6, in C major; the overture "in the Italian style," another in D major, and that to "Freunde von Salamanca;" the incidental music to the drama of "Rosamunde," "Miriam's Sieges-gesang," and the operetta, "Die Verschworenen" ("The Conspirators"); and there are, we believe, still more of such recovered pieces to come.

To return, however, to last Saturday's concert. The symphony in B flat, composed in 1816, is full of genial melody and general charm and tenderness of style, reminding one much of Mozart in these qualities, and in compactness of form and structure, and occasionally (as in the finale) of the bright vivacity of Haydn. As the product of the earlier years of Schubert, it has little of that individuality of character, that abstract idealism and melancholy yearning, which his latter music displays in manifestations of such power and beauty. The work, however, is a welcome addition to our concert stores, and its performance and direction by the band, under Mr. Mann's skilful direction, secured it every advantage on its first hearing. The other novelties brought forward were a "Night song" and a hymn, both for male voices, solo and chorus, the former with accompaniment of four horns, the latter with full wind band. Neither piece can be classed among the happier inspirations of Schubert. In all probability each was written in haste, and therefore without much deliberate thought. The well-known part-song "The Gondolier" (also for male voices), the overture to "Rosamunde" (at the commencement of the concert), and the romance "Der Vollmond," from the same drama, completed the Schubert collection.

A special feature at Saturday's concert was Mr. Oscar Beringer's splendid performance of Adolph Henselt's pianoforte concerto, perhaps the most difficult work of its class ever written. The almost constant succession of bravura passages of the most elaborate kind, requiring both vigour and delicacy in execution, and a thorough command of all the complexities of modern mechanism, render its effective execution an impossibility in the absence of very rare and high skill in the executant, and this was admirably and successfully manifested in the performance of Mr. Beringer, who made a marked impression in his interpretation of a work that contains much intrinsic beauty besides its specialty of executive difficulty.

In addition to the romance above mentioned Madame Lemmens sang the aria "O vago suol," from "Les Huguenots," and the concert terminated with Weber's overture to "Eury-anthe."

The first concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, held last week, although specially announced as "private," may be considered as public, tickets having been advertised for sale. The band consists of nearly two hundred executants, five of whom among the double-basses are professional players. To many of the public who attended, doubtless the most interesting feature in the performance was the active and earnest co-operation of the Duke of Edinburgh among the violinists, another noble performer associated with these concerts being the Earl of Dunmore. The performances, instrumental and vocal, were above the average of amateur efforts. The principal orchestral displays, in the two first movements of Haydn's Military Symphony, the overture to Auber's "Zanetta," and that to Beethoven's "Egmont," were such as to call for little allowance on the score of dilettantism. In his vigorous execution of Weber's "Concertstück" (the march and finale), Mr. J. H. Copley manifested executive powers and an artistic enthusiasm that are often wanting in professional displays, and had to repeat the last movement. The vocal performances, too, were many degrees above the ordinary amateur level. Misses Jessie Jones, Augusta Roche, M. Mount, Mrs. Burkinnyoung, and Mr. Gordon Cleather, proved that they

might fairly take their stand as public vocalists. Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. George Mount conducted in alternation.

An interesting Lecture on the Music of the Future was delivered by Mr. Edward Dannreuther, at the Royal Institution, yesterday (Friday) week. The lecturer's comments on the modern development of poetical sentiment in music, free from conventional form and precedent, were listened to with earnest attention throughout, and his brilliant pianoforte-playing, in the execution of his illustrations, was greatly applauded. The pieces with which Mr. Dannreuther supplemented his discourse were Liszt's "Marche Hongroise;" and his paraphrases of the romance "O du mein holder Abendstern," and the march from Richard Wagner's "Tannhäuser." As illustrations of a principle, the extracts from the opera just named would have been more appropriately given in literal transcriptions from the score rather than with the amplifications and embellishments with which Liszt has freely surrounded them. Mr. Dannreuther's forthcoming lectures (at the same institution, in May and June) on the Development of Music in connection with the Drama will be looked forward to with much interest.

There is a probability of an Italian version of Balfe's posthumous opera "The Talisman" (originally entitled "The Knight of the Leopard") being produced at her Majesty's Opera, with Mlle. Nilsson as the heroine. The English libretto was written by Mr. Arthur Matthison, who founded his plot on Scott's romance.

THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

On Monday a new and original drama was produced. It is in three acts, but not accompanied by any author's name. The anonymous was preserved (and, we suppose, purposely) to the last; for when summoned at the fall of the curtain there was no reply, either in person or by deputy. The drama was made to stand on its own merits, and, such as they are, those merits were efficiently asserted. We regret to find that the criminal element forms the motive of the piece and the difficulties of the heroine. Maggie Dorne (Miss Ada Cavendish) happens to be the foster-sister of an escaped convict, Paul Daly (Mr. William Rignold); and he in the usual manner seeks to prey upon her fears. Maggie is now a respectable person, residing in a handsome villa; but she resists Paul's entreaties and defies his power, ultimately, however, buying his absence for a period at the cost of a £50 note. In the second act, however, he returns, and, in a new character, leagues with her enemies and assails her reputation with slander. In the third act he is reported to have been killed in a tavern brawl and duly buried; but he reappears as a guest at a county ball, in the disguise of a Greek gentleman, accompanied by two top-heavy military swells, who introduce him as an interesting stranger. He plays the part with remarkable coolness. He is, however, identified by a shrewd lawyer, Mark Flemming (Mr. C. H. Peveril), who, when matters become dangerous, brings in the police. Paul endeavours to escape by the balcony, which is an over-old structure, and breaks under him. Previous to his death he makes a full confession, and acquits Maggie Dorne of all the charges that had been trumped up against her. The play is, on the whole, skilfully constructed, and the dialogue is carefully elaborated; but the motive for the action is weak. There are some well-built-up characters, such as Mr. David Chilcott, Mr. W. H. Stephens, Captain Edward Chilcott (Mr. H. Crellin), Mark Flemming, already mentioned, and Mrs. Chilcott (Miss Jane Baber), which are adequately sustained and prove remarkably effective. The marks of a well-practised dramatic artist are evident throughout; and, altogether, the new drama, though deficient in novelty, may be pronounced deserving of the moderate degree of success which probably awaits it, after a few nights of trial and mystery are undergone.

HAYMARKET.

A new farce, entitled "The Manager in Love," was produced on Monday. Its title contains its story, or at least fully enough conveys the idea. The manager, in seeking relief from his theatrical duties, only incurs more. His private life is taken advantage of by parties who wish him to read or hear plays, and to produce their five-act tragedies. He has to make his escape as well as he can. The affair is but a trifle, and was well received.

SURREY.

The Christmas story, by the late Charles Dickens, entitled "The Message from the Sea," has been dramatised for the pantomime establishment presided over by Miss Virginia Blackwood, whose merits are commanding more and more local appreciation. We need not repeat the incidents and situations of the drama, which are well enough known by the readers of the novel. These are of that strong melodramatic cast which never fails to delight a mixed audience, and they have been received by the Surrey habitués with decided approbation. Hugh Raybrock is effectively represented by Mr. E. Newbound; and Mog, the inn maid-of-all-work, is acted in the most spirited and humorous manner by Miss Blackwood, whose rendering of the character will not be readily forgotten.

Collections were made on Sunday week in most of the places of worship in Preston in aid of the funds of the Preston and County of Lancaster Royal Infirmary. The total amount raised was £320.

Mr. James Hatton, of Richmond House, Higher Broughton, has given £5000 to the Manchester Royal Infirmary. Mrs. Charles Souchay, having contributed the sum of £200 to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, in accordance with the wish and in memory of her late husband, has been elected president of the ladies' committee of that institution.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P., in moving the adoption of the report, made a brief reference to the new commercial treaty with France. He was alarmed that the President of the French Republic should have embraced the retrograde policy of taxing the people at large for the protection of the individual manufacturer or capitalist. He felt that, with ordinary energy, French manufacturers ought to be able to compete with our own, and without protection. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. Birley, M.P., were amongst the speakers. The annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday—Mr. F. Prange, president, in the chair. Mr. Rathbone, M.P., in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the expensive and unsatisfactory manner adopted in passing bills for public works through Parliament, and said there was no chance of having this abuse remedied, against the enormously powerful interests of those who benefited by its continuance, unless large mercantile communities took the subject in hand. Mr. Macfie, M.P., seconded the motion, and advocated the fortification of the great ports of Great Britain as well as the coal depôts of the colonies. The report was adopted. The South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce agreed, on Monday, by a majority, to support the movement for the abolition of the income tax. It was also resolved to petition against the bill for the amalgamation of the Midland and Glasgow and South-Western Railways.



LOSS OF THE NORTHFLEET: BEACHMEN ON THE LOOK OUT NEAR DUNGENESS.

THE LOSS OF THE NORTHFLEET.

The terrible disaster in the anchorage off Dungeness on the night of Wednesday, the 22nd ult., when the ship *Northfleet*, carrying 400 persons, mostly labourers for the railway in Tasmania, was struck and sunk by a foreign steamer, and 320 were drowned, has not ceased to occupy the general mind. Our narrative, published last week, was accompanied with a series of illustrations—one of the ill-fated vessel; a portrait of Captain Edward Knowles, who died bravely in command; two views of Dungeness; and two representations of the chief incidents—

namely, the ship's boat at the ship's side taking off a party, one of whom was the captain's wife; and the cutter's boat after the ship had sunk, taking off some of the crew from the masts and rigging, which still rose above the water. Several more illustrations are given in this number of our Journal.

It was observed in our last that various conjectures were entertained respecting the steamer which had come into collision with the *Northfleet*; and a Spanish steamer, named the *Murillo*, which had touched at Dover about half-past eight that evening, on her way from Antwerp down the Channel, was mentioned as under this suspicion. The *Murillo* arrived at

Cadiz on the evening of Thursday, the 30th, having stopped at Belem, the entrance to the port of Lisbon, on the day before, and having then been warned by a telegram to go on to Cadiz without landing her Lisbon cargo. Upon her arrival at Cadiz an official inquiry was commenced at the instance of the British Consul. From the report of Mr. Macpherson, Lloyd's agent at Cadiz, it appears that her starboard bow had been newly painted, black and red, to the water-line, and her port bow showed marks of a slight indentation near the anchor davit. It is stated, however, on behalf of her owners, that the painting was done in London or Antwerp before she started



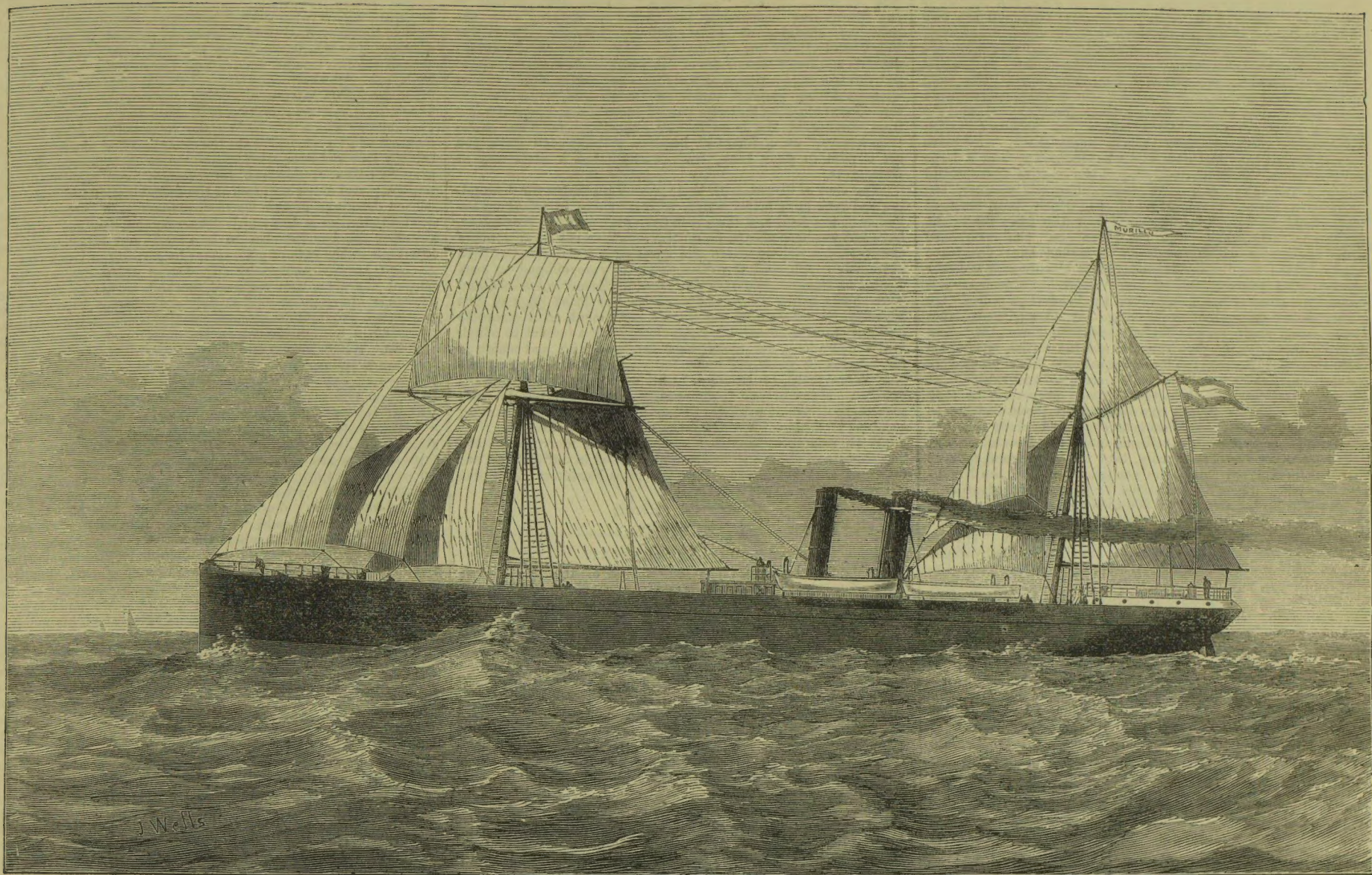
LOSS OF THE NORTHFLEET: VIEW NEAR DUNGENESS, WITH BEACHMEN WEARING "BACK STAYS."



PAINTED BY P. H. CALDERON, R.A.

ENGRAVED BY PERMISSION OF MESSRS. AGNEW AND CO.

"A LESSON IN CHARITY."



THE SPANISH STEAMER MURILLO.



H.M.S. GIBRALTAR, TRAINING-SHIP FOR DESTITUTE IRISH BOYS, BELFAST LOUGH.

on her present voyage, and that the indentation on her port bow was received two years ago while entering the port of Havre. The steamer is detained by the Cadiz authorities, and the master and crew are kept under arrest while the inquiry is continued. Among the witnesses as yet examined are two persons on board at the time of the Dungeness disaster—namely, Samuel Bell, passenger, and James Goodeave, second engineer—who were in the same cabin. They depose on oath to hearing a noise on board the steamer as if something unusual was going to happen, and both hastened on deck; the collision immediately took place. The steamer was going at quarter speed, and the engines were already reversed before the collision, which accounts for what seemed to them a slight shock. Goodeave remarked that they had gone into what seemed to him a large emigrant-ship. Both distinctly heard the cries of females and children, and one voice in particular hailing the steamer, ten or twelve times, to send boats, to which both replied they would do so. They distinctly saw the mast-head light of the vessel, which was run into on the starboard side, apparently at anchor. It is added that Goodeave tried to make the Spaniards understand the request to lower the boats by pointing and calling "Boat." The witnesses fancied the steamer was going round the injured ship, but were horror-struck on finding her leaving. Another witness, Jules Bethel, chief engineer, was in charge of the engines. He came on deck momentarily, but returned to his duties, seeing no more than that they had run into a ship ahead. His engines were reduced to quarter speed at 10.30, stopped and reversed at 10.45; a few minutes after the steamer proceeded at easy speed. We merely report this evidence, without desiring to prejudge the case, since it has been suggested—first, that the *Murillo* did not come into collision with the *Northfleet*, but with some other vessel; secondly, that the officers and crew of the *Murillo* did not know the condition in which the *Northfleet* was left. These are questions for judicial investigation.

The *Murillo* is a steamer of 300 tons burden, which was designed and built at Glasgow by the late Mr. John Elder, and is owned by the Spanish firm of Miguel, Saenz, and Co. We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Robert MacAndrew and Co., of Bond-court Chambers, Walbrook, who are only the shipping agents, not in any degree the owners, for a drawing of the *Murillo*, and for precise information which they readily give concerning this vessel. It is a remarkable coincidence that she is the namesake and successor of another *Murillo*, likewise built for Miguel Saenz by Mr. Elder, which was sunk on Nov. 4, 1864, in the same manner and in the same place as the *Northfleet*. The original *Murillo* was run down, off Dungeness, by another steamer unknown, which did not again put in an appearance, so that no compensation was obtained for the vessel or cargo, and in that instance, too, several lives were lost. Another curious circumstance is that, on the present occasion, the cargoes of both the ships in question, the *Northfleet* and the *Murillo*, consisting of railway iron, belonged to the same shippers, Messrs. Edwin Clark, Punchard, and Co., contractors, of Victoria-street, Westminster. It is also worthy of note, that both these ships were just then accidentally deprived of their ordinary commanders by the same cause, detention on account of law suits. It will be recollected that Captain Oates had given up the command of the *Northfleet* to his gallant successor, Captain Knowles, only a day or two before the ship left the East India Docks, in consequence of having been subpoenaed as a witness for the prosecution in the forthcoming trial for perjury of the claimant to the Tichborne estates. Captain P. Marc, up to a few weeks since commander of the *Murillo*, was in November last summoned overland from Seville (in which port the *Murillo* was then lying) to give evidence in a case in which the charterers of some goods by that ship are endeavouring to enforce from the underwriters the insurance upon a quantity of wines thrown overboard while, as Captain Marc alleges, the *Murillo* was in imminent danger when off the Spanish coast. This suit has led to a necessity for Captain Marc's prolonged absence from duty, and the *Murillo*, meanwhile, has been under the direct command of a Spaniard, named Felipe Berrute. This man has held for some time past what is considered in Spain a master's certificate, and during the past twelve months has acted under Captain Marc as first mate of the *Murillo*. The chief mate of the *Murillo* is named Don Manuel Herrera Palacios, and the officers in charge of the engines are Englishmen. The accident of Captain Marc having landed from the *Murillo*, at Dover, on the 23rd ult., occurred in this wise:—Being at Dover when the *Murillo* passed down Channel, bound for Antwerp, he, having no occupation, in order to kill time, took passage in his old ship to Antwerp; and it was on his return voyage from that place that he landed, with Mr. Swanton, the Channel pilot, at Dover.

The *Murillo* belongs to a regular line of Spanish screw-steamers, which leave Millwall Docks every ten days for Lisbon, Gibraltar, Cadiz, and Seville. There are five ships belonging to this fleet—namely, the *Valdes*, the *Zurbaran*, the *Carpio*, the *Velasquez*, and the *Murillo*. The ships occasionally call at Antwerp, and it was from the latter port that the *Murillo* sailed on her last ill-fated voyage.

Senor Urbano Montejo, the Spanish Consul in London, writes to ask the British public to suspend their judgment as to the *Murillo* until the facts are completely known, adding that should it be found that Captain Berrute and the crew neglected their duty, then most assuredly the naval tribunal, which has already taken cognisance of the case, and whose members are distinguished officers of the navy, will speedily make them feel that Melilla, the Spanish penal settlement, does not exist in vain. He guarantees that the full severity of the law will be applied as effectually at Cadiz as it could be at Westminster, and urges that, as the Spanish law allows the utmost liberty of intervention to all having a title to exercise it, no reasonable doubt ought to exist that the strict ends of justice will be fully vindicated.

The inquest on the body of Mr. F. S. Brand, one of the passengers who perished in the *Northfleet*, was resumed at the Townhall, Lydd, on Saturday. John Easter, the boatswain, stated in the course of his evidence that it was sufficiently clear to see the land all the way along where the *Northfleet* cast anchor. The usual track of steamers would be a mile and a half outside the spot where the ship was lying. The lights were set at the proper time. The steamer which ran into them was hailed by pilot, carpenter, passengers, and crew to stand by the sinking vessel. There was no reply, but those on board the steamer must have heard the cries. There were six boats on board, and these would have held nearly all the people but for the difficulty in preserving order when the collision took place. The inquiry was again adjourned.

A constant look-out for dead bodies or portions of the wreck floating near the shore is kept up by the Coast Guard men and other beachmen at Dungeness, who figure in two sketches by our Special Artist. The landscape here shows the very singular aspect of that narrow promontory of the Kentish coast, which is seldom visited by the sojourners at seaside bathing-towns. The costume of the longshore boatmen, light-house-keepers, and fishermen who frequent this corner of Kent is thoroughly practical; their stout pea-jackets, or yellow oilskin coats, shiny sou'-wester hats, or woollen caps,

thick and long worsted stockings drawn above the knee, and huge boots, furnished with "backstays," at the soles of the feet, are equally well suited to the needs of their calling and way of life. Those "backstays," which are peculiar to the Dungeness beachmen, are useful in walking over the miles of shingle, or loose pebble, between Dungeness Point and Lydd or Romney. The pair of backstays consists simply of two pieces of flat wood, each with a strap, to put the foot in, by means of which the pedestrian shuffles along without lifting his foot much off the ground, while the extended surface, like that of a pair of snow shoes, keeps the feet from sinking in the loose matter beneath. They are called "backstays," we understand, because, without such stays, you get a pain in your back, from walking but a little way at Dungeness.

The staff of divers, with their patent apparatus for descending and remaining below water, to work there, in removing the bodies of the dead and the goods from on board the *Northfleet*, have not yet been able to do much more than cut away some of the spars and rigging above the surface; for the sea has been extremely rough, and the diving-smacks were obliged to seek shelter at Dover. We have described on former occasions, and have shown in our Illustrations, as on the front page of this Number, the method of the diver's equipment, in a complete dress of waterproof and air-tight cloth, with a helmet to which is attached a long, flexible air-tube for breathing, and which is furnished with glass eye-holes for seeing, while his feet are heavily weighted, for standing firmly at the bottom of the sea or river. Many of our town readers may remember to have seen these divers at work in Regent's Park, when the skating accident took place by which forty persons were drowned.

With reference to Mrs. Knowles, whose marriage to the late captain of the *Northfleet* was mentioned in our last, we are informed that her maiden name was Miss Frederica Thies, but she was a niece of Mr. Markham.

FINE ARTS.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

To analyse and record one's impressions of the bewildering mass of water-colour drawings which constitute the Spring Exhibition at this gallery is no easy task. It is impossible to bring away more than a vague idea of the general character of nearly 600 items, the vast majority of which are of necessity more or less insignificant. We may nevertheless say with confidence that the recent increase in the number of "exhibits" (no etchings or monochrome paintings being, however, admitted into this spring gathering) seems to have had an unfavourable effect, for now there are fewer contributors of mark than on former occasions. The gallery suffers from the disadvantage of losing many of its best supporters so soon as their merit is sufficient to procure them admission into the elder societies. It is true that some members of those societies exhibit here, but their best productions are naturally reserved for their own galleries. Nor are there this year many drawings by artists who have won reputation chiefly as oil-painters.

We think it must be admitted that the profuse supply of the slight, superficial, and incomplete bits and scraps of picturesque scenery, effect, and incident which form the staple of this collection—and, in truth, a large portion of the winter and summer shows in Pall-mall—is prejudicial to the progress of our school. Often a young artist, who before he could commence, or would dream of commencing, his professional career abroad, would have to spend several years in study, finds at home that, after a short probation, and with a very small modicum of technical knowledge, he can obtain a ready sale for his juvenile efforts, and so, doubtless, in many cases neglects to qualify himself for higher and better work. Water-colour painting, nevertheless, is not by any means the exclusively British art that is commonly supposed. On the contrary, it is, though regarded as of smaller account, practised with eminent success by many foreign artists; and the Continental practice is quite unexceptionable, technically considered. The foreign method is, in fact, much more sound and legitimate than that of most of our younger painters: it is free from the artifices which enfeeble while they complicate, and which are, consciously or unconsciously, often used as a cloak for incompetency.

It is instructive to compare two drawings here by C. Maccari (508 and 516), representing two ladies at the tomb of Raphael, and a lady's visit to an artist's studio, with, we may say, any of our native productions. Everyone will be struck with the force, decision, and rich colour of these works. But if we examine them more closely it will be found that the way in which the tints and hues are laid on differs generically from almost all our recent English work. The colour throughout appears to have been applied at once to its full required strength, and therefore loses nothing of its purity. There is no fumbling or bungling; no rapid repeated washings or woolly stippling; no dirty embroilment of opaque and transparent colours. To do this argues, it need hardly be said, not only a mastery of the true material of water colours, but also a power of draughtsmanship that is very rare among us. Signor Maccari belongs to the school of Spanish, Italian, and French painters at Rome that has in recent years, under the influence of Fortuny, achieved so brilliant a success both in oil and water colours.

Very dissimilar in some respects to these works are the productions generally of those painters in water colour who also practise drawing on wood for the engravers. These employ body colour in a way that, to obtain the finish rather than force and breadth, at which they aim, involves much slow and progressive labour. But they evince, as might be expected, considerable skill as draughtsmen. From, however, the habit of conceiving their representations in lines, the contours in their paintings are apt to be hard and "edgy." Among a few works of this class, admirable in their way, are two small but capital drawings by R. W. Macbeth, one of the last new members of the old society. They are "Pierhead, Newhaven" (552), with barelegged fishwives waiting the return of the boats; and a single female figure, entitled "Forgotten" (583). Mr. Brewtnall, another painter of this class, makes a marked advance in an illustration of the "Vicar of Wakefield"—the scene of the Squire's first interview with the Vicar's family (258)—which has some nicely-felt passages. Mr. F. Walker is the leader of this section of our water-painters, and he has other followers of merit here, such as Mr. T. Green, Mr. J. Parker, &c. — Mr. Small, of the Institute, may also be included, but his execution is less finished and altogether looser—see "Hop-Picking in Herefordshire" (239).

The manner of such painters might seem to be removed as far as possible from the necessarily rapid progress of fresco, the earliest and immeasurably the noblest form of water colours. But *les extrêmes se touchent*, says the French proverb, and accordingly we have from Mr. Poynter, himself a book illustrator, as well as an accomplished oil-painter, a sketch (515) on a piece of actual intonaco, which has all the mellow, crystalline luminousness of the genuine or *buon fresco* of the Italians, and promises at least material success and permanency for the mural decoration of a church at Dulwich upon which the artist is engaged. The sketch represents a couple of gardeners planting an olive; the figures are nude, and the classical style of treatment justifies one in looking for a correct-

ness of draughtsmanship which, strange to say, we do not find. We question whether the right-hand figure could stand in the attitude depicted. Mr. Poynter has also one of those small half-length female portraits—"Mrs. J. P. Heseltine" (88)—which he treats with a refinement of execution, combined with a boldness in the introduction of accessories, peculiar to himself. The accessories in this instance are not obtrusive; but the neutral tone of colour, though tender and harmonious, seems to us a little faded. Another, and a larger, half-length female "Portrait" (283), by F. W. Burton, till lately a member of the Old Water-Colour Society, has elevation of feeling, and none of the conventionality which we have come to associate with the very mention of a "portrait." On the other hand, it has little of the fulness and richness of effect and colour of former works—the grey half-tints of the flesh, for instance, being too diffused and positive—and it has still less of the individuality and solidity of earlier drawings in the German manner. A portrait by Mr. J. C. Moore, of a little girl "Earning an Orange" (272), by standing for her likeness to be taken, and other works, are lifted out of the ruts of portraiture by novelty of treatment.

Two large drawings by Mr. Burne Jones are, equally in mental character and material method, as unlike the foreign drawings above mentioned as they are different from the mass of English productions. In one of these the artist's merits are apparent in a high degree, in the other his defects are no less obvious. Where merits and defects exist thus side by side, and both are peculiar, they seldom fail to create a spirit of partisanship which will either exaggerate the former and ignore the latter, or vice versa. The finer drawing, "Love Among the Ruins," represents a pair of mediæval Italian lovers, seated at a broken balustrade overlooking the crumbling ruins of some stately old Roman palace. To help this rather slender conception there are a flowering thorn in the foreground, playful *amorini* sculptured on a fallen pilaster in the mid-distance, with other emblems. The main point of the picture was doubtless intended to be the expressions of the heads, which are intensely melancholy, the haggard type of face which the artist invariably reproduces adding to their woe-begone air. The lady, looking wistfully away from the gentleman, refuses to be comforted, though he stoops towards her caressing her head. To account for the expressions of these unhappy young people we must suppose that the lover has sung, to the accompaniment of his guitar, a plaintive ditty, suited to and increasing the saddening influence of the *genius loci*, and thus driven the lady to the verge of hysteria. Some may say that the misery depicted in the lovers' looks, added to their somewhat theatrical attitudes, is a morbid, unhealthy affectation, whilst others will contend that the sentiment of the picture is genuinely pathetic, poetic, and romantic. To artists, however, a certain quality of sober richness and weight, so to speak, in the colour, together with the solemn tone and the dignity of the composition as a whole, will be the principal sources of interest. "The Hesperides" (482) represents the three guardian nymphs dancing round the tree of Hera's golden apples, hand in hand. The dragon is, we presume, metamorphosed into a serpent entwined round the stem of the tree, the artist intending perhaps to point the resemblance, though remote, of the Greek myth to the scriptural account of the forbidden fruit and serpent in Eden. There is beautiful colour of its kind in the copper-hued draperies of the Hesperides; but here our praise must end. The attitudes of the nymphs are ungraceful, the figure-drawing amazingly weak and faulty. Mr. Jones's aim as a colourist appears to have been derived from the Venetian school through Mr. Rossetti, but modified by the practice of glass-painting. His technical method has more affinity to oil than water-colour painting; hence he is enabled to work on a scale and with a strength of effect which places other contributors to this gallery at a serious disadvantage. He must employ some glutinous vehicle like the old tempera to support the body-colour basis of his subsequent painting, glazing, and scraping. The result has something of the look of old Venetian work, but the method has many drawbacks: it is very limited and inapplicable to flesh-painting, it engenders mannerism, it does not admit of delicate modelling, descriptive handling, or refined *nuances* of tint, and all the textures in light which it yields are hard as stone.

A few figure-subjects remain unnoticed to which we cannot accord the space claimed by their relative merit. Mr. C. N. Hemy is quite at home in a new line in "Sailors at Home" (203), old salts rigging a small model ship; we miss, however, the emphatic manner of former works. Mr. Heywood Hardy has a spirited drawing, under the *double entendre* of the title "A Match" (310), representing a young couple galloping along seaside sands. A group of fisher children at "Play" (226), by Mr. T. Waite, is pleasing; and we also commend to notice "The Argument" (407), a life-size fresco-like study of a male head, with hands raised, gesticulating, by Mr. W. Cave Thomas; two tiny female studies (560 and 571), by Mr. Calderon; a small study, by J. D. Linton; "A By-Path" (489), by Mr. W. J. Hennessey; "The Age of Innocence" (562), by G. Manson; "Sympathy" (73), by A. C. H. Luxmore; and contributions by Walter Crane, Joseph Knight, F. G. Cotman, W. V. Herbert, A. W. Bayes, E. Taylor, G. Pope, and Elizabeth Thompson.

As in all water-colour exhibitions, the landscapes largely predominate, for landscape is the order of subject most congenial to water-colour practice. The landscapes probably furnish three-fourths of the interest of the collection; and the average of merit is respectable, representing as it does a large amount of intelligent observation of nature, and passable manipulative skill in recording that observation. But we must not look here for the fruits of long and careful artistic culture, nor for those interpretations of natural scenery and phenomena upon which genius stamps a value quite independent of the locality from which the theme was derived. As we have intimated, there is so much tolerably good imitative work that we can attempt little more than a chronicle of names and titles. As most of the following artists are more or less known in connection with this gallery, we may say at once that among the contributors fairly represented are Messrs. C. Earle; G. L. Hall, whose marine pieces evince increasing originality in the rendering of atmospheric effects; H. Pilleau; F. Telford; J. J. Bannatyne, moonlight and twilight effects on Scotch lochs; H. Maccallum, also Scotch loch and estuary scenes generally with boats and figures, painted with characteristic downright positiveness and veracity—see particularly the "Herring Fleet in the Sound of Kilbannan," with the cats'-paws and reflections of the flock of boats on the still water; T. R. Macquoid, architectural subjects, including views of Knebworth, the late Lord Lytton's seat; A. B. Donaldson, views of German towns; J. Richardson, Nos. 339 and 173, with some capital animal-painting; S. Vincent, two Scotch scenes, notable for their rendering of atmospheric effect, which, however, verges on emptiness; A. Ditchfield, a classic landscape; F. Dillon, "The Sphinx at Midnight" (331); Joseph Knight, a powerful drawing entitled "Evening" (325); A. Severn, subjects from Geneva, Assisi, and Venice, not without imaginative impressiveness; Walter Field, "Quarry near St. Alban's Head" (572); C. J. Lewis, a beautiful drawing entitled "Sunset" (514); and Frank Walton, "Sunshine—the West Cliff, Bournemouth" (67), notable for topographical

exactitude. Also entitled to mention are the drawings by Tom Lloyd, A. W. Weedon, the brothers Wyllie, A. Croft, W. B. Scott, T. J. Ellis, C. Thorneley, W. Duncan, J. L. Roget, Kate Malleon, Louise Rayner, and Isabella Green. The contributions by members of other societies include an effective view on "The Caithness Coast, near Wick" (397), by S. Read; "Santa Elena, Venice," by J. H. D'Egville; "A Backwater on the Thames" (61), by E. H. Fahey; a coast scene by G. S. Walters; landscapes by E. M. Wimperis; and four by H. Moore, all commendable, but the best, perhaps, being "On the Goodwins" (83), where the aspect of the breakers tumbling over the sand mounds at a particular stage of the rising tide is observed and rendered with truth and power, though the painter has represented similar effects in a far more telling manner by aid of the impasto and crisp handling attainable in his oil pictures.

THE LATE MR. EDWIN WEEDON.

In our impression of last week we briefly announced the decease of Mr. Weedon, whose drawings have so often adorned the pages of this Journal. In a maritime country like ours no pictorial record of the nation's history can be complete without the aid of the marine artist; and that history, very fully represented as it is in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, has been more or less depicted during the last quarter of a century by the able pencil of the artist who has just passed away. In that period naval architecture has undergone a complete and rapid revolution, and the successive changes from the old wooden man-of-war to the modern ironclad and turret-ship have been carefully recorded by Mr. Weedon, who in conscientious fidelity was unrivalled, and whose drawings in this Journal form a complete pictorial history of the modern British navy. In private life Mr. Weedon was highly valued for his truthful and earnest character. Those who knew him mourn the loss of a kind and sincere friend. He died on the 29th ult., aged fifty-four.

So the old historic mansion, Northumberland House, with its queer façade, its memorable lion, its venerable portal—all that remains of the original edifice—the palace that figures in Canaletti's pictures, painted while he was in England, and in countless topographical prints and caricatures; and the last of the mansions of the old nobles that formerly lined the Thames bank when the "Strand" was out of town, is at length to be demolished. The Duke has agreed to sell it to the Board of Works for half a million of money; and a great new street in a line with Cockspur-street is to connect Charing-cross with the Embankment. According to the rate-books of St. Martin's, the house was built, in 1605, by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, from whom it passed to the Earls of Suffolk, and received the name of Suffolk House. It came to the Percy family by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of the second Earl of Suffolk, to Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, in 1642. Of the present building very little is old. It originally formed three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side remaining open to the gardens and the river. The quadrangle was completed by the Earls of Suffolk, and Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, built a new front towards the river, which, in Evelyn's opinion, was "drown'd by a too massy and clumsy pair of stairs, without any neat invention." The old gates should be preserved, and not transferred to some forgotten limbo, like the quadrant colonnades of Burlington House.

Under the auspices of the American National Academy, an exhibition will be opened at New York, early in this month, of water-colour drawings by English and foreign artists, together with works in black and white. Water-colour painting has been much neglected in America, and the chief object of holding the exhibition is to show what has been done in Europe in this department. It is said that upon the success of the exhibition will depend the establishment at New York of future international exhibitions of art, in oil and water colours.

The restoration of Worcester Cathedral, which, from its vastness and importance, has occupied many years, is drawing near to completion. Though not involving much work, one of the most interesting portions of the restoration was the cleaning and repairing of the tomb of King John and the mortuary chapel of Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII., a curious and elaborate piece of perpendicular architecture. Tracings of paintings on the outside of the tomb of King John had been found, but no attempt has been made to restore them. The tomb has been scraped, and it is intended to recrown the King. Formerly the tomb was looked upon as a cenotaph, but in the latter end of the last century the Dean and Chapter determined on opening it in order to settle the point. On July 17, 1797, the tomb was opened, and the remains of the King were found deposited in it, but it was evident that they had been disturbed since their first interment. The body was laid in a stone coffin, with a cavity cut to fit the head. The body measured 5 ft. 6½ in. in length, and was covered with a robe reaching from the neck to the feet.

M. Chevalier, whose sketches of New Zealand scenery and illustrations of the Duke of Edinburgh's Pacific cruises we have praised on former occasions, has completed for her Majesty a picture commemorative of the thanksgiving day for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The point chosen is that when the procession is passing the great triumphal arch between Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill. M. Chevalier has treated his fine but difficult subject with an accuracy which gives value to his representation as a record, and at the same time with an artistic skill which renders it very acceptable as a picture.

A series of very clever, attractive, and interesting drawings, by Mr. Orlando Norie, illustrative of various scenes and episodes in the Autumn Manœuvres of 1871, are on view at Ackermann's, 191, Regent-street.

M. Gustave Ricard, an eminent portrait-painter of the recent French school, died lately, at Paris, aged forty-nine.

The prices that fine pictures fetch in the market are by no means diminishing. That portion of Mr. Pender's collections which was placed at his seat near Manchester, known as Crumpsall House, was last week submitted to the hammer, owing to the expiration of the lease; and a few of the principal items are the following:—H. Wallis, "Elaine," 945 gs.; P. H. Calderon, "The British Embassy in Paris on the Day of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," 997 gs.; T. Creswick, T. S. Cooper, and J. Phillip (joint painters), "Cardigan Bay," 845 gs.; G. A. Storey, "The Ship Pupil," 525 gs.; A. Egg, "Katherine and Petruccio," 745 gs.; T. Webster, "The Peep-Show," 1554 gs.; C. Troyon, landscape with cattle and figures, 1417 gs.; J. Linnell, "David and the Lion," 845 gs.; F. Goodall, "The Rising of the Nile," 1990 gs.

The Fine-Arts Exhibition in the Corporation Galleries, Glasgow, was inaugurated by a full-dress conversation on Monday night. There was a large and fashionable assemblage.

While a guard on the Midland Railway between Bath and Bristol was last week looking out from his box, his head came in contact with a telegraph-post and was severed from his body.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

H. MILLER.—We know nothing of "the question" to which you allude, and, in future, must decline taking any notice of such observations as yours, when addressed to us publicly, on a post card.
A. E. W.—Every contribution intended for insertion must have the sender's name and address attached to it.
J. S., South Shields.—It was not published, because upon re-examination the scrutineers concurred in pronouncing it below your standard. We shall be glad to hear from you again.
F. G. FINCH.—Is it not still defective? How will you get over 1. Q to K R 5th?
J. S. C. W., Eastbourne.—Soluble at the first glance.
W. R. B.—It seems correct, and is fairly good; but we have scores of the same mediocre stamp on hand.

C. W. M. DALE.—The solution of Mr. Godeck's problem, No. 1420, is as follows:—
1. Kt to Q B 8th
2. Kt to Q 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 4th (ch) } Moves
4. Kt gives mate. } all forced.

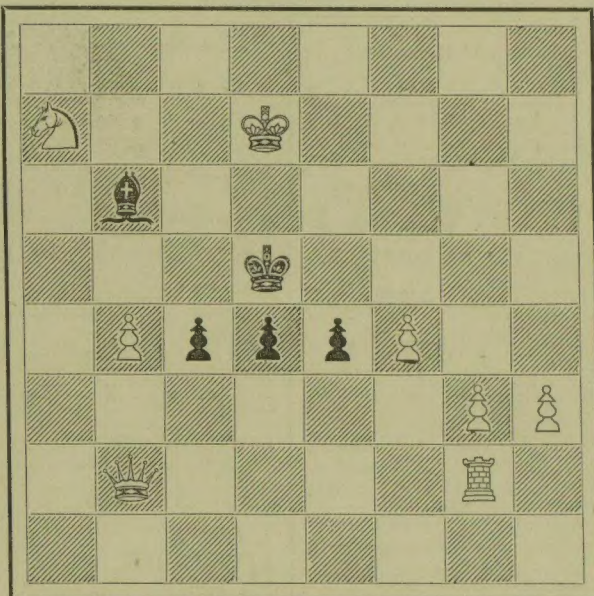
W. T. PIERCE.—No. 102 is very much beneath your customary mark.
CHASSO and SEIZ—INAGH—O. K.—EAST MARDEN—KNIGHT TEMPLAR—S. HARVEY—S. J. G. F.—T. W.—W. FURNIVAL.—You have correctly solved Problem No. 1508.
"OESTERREICHISCHE SCHACHZEITUNG."—We are asked to state that this Chess magazine, although enlarged to twice its original size, is not increased in price. It may be obtained direct by post from Herr Lehner, Wien III., Ungargasse 53, and will be found a very interesting chronicle of Continental chess doings.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1509 has been received from Max—Flyford Flayell—Euclid—A. K. D. Smith—C. W. M. Dale—D. A. of Dublin—G. Laurie—Walter Buller—S. T. H. Faversham—Racefield—H. Frau of Lyons—M. P.—Fidèle—C. Murray—Dr. Slisser Verden—M. M. B.—E. Frau, of Lyons—Joseph Sowden—F. B. Freeland—Prosia—Keith and Kate—Box and Cox—Cavendish—Keddell—M. D.—H. I. Jones—A. D. Gilbert—Sain—Manfred and Man Friday—Topsey—Burnham—Eldon—Charley—Van Dunk—J. Woods.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1510.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 4th B takes R, or *
2. Kt to Q 7th (ch) K to Q 4th
*1. K takes R, or K moves
2. Q to Q 4th (ch) 3. R gives mate.
†1. K to Q Kt 3rd 2. R takes P (ch)
If he play otherwise, then R takes P. Mate. 3. Q to Q R 6th. Mate. K takes P

PROBLEM No. 1511.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played in the "Final Pool" of the City of London Chess Club Tournament.—(French Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. de Soyres).	WHITE (Mr. Fenton).	BLACK (Mr. de Soyres).	WHITE (Mr. Fenton).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	16. R to K 7th	R to Q 7th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	17. Kt takes K B P	R takes B
3. P takes P	P takes P	What was the objection to taking the Rook instead of this Bishop, and thus winning two Pieces?	
4. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	18. R to K 7th	R to Q 7th
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	The very move his opponent hoped for.	
6. B to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd	19. Q takes P	Kt to K B sq
7. Castles	B to K Kt 5th	20. Kt to R 6th (ch)	
8. P to Q B 3rd	Castles	Having recovered himself, Black finishes the contest very neatly.	
9. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th	21. Q to B 7th (ch)	B takes Kt
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Q 2nd	22. R takes Q	K to R sq
11. Q to Q B 2nd	K R to K sq	23. P to K Kt 4th	R takes Q Kt P
12. Kt to K R 4th	B to K Kt 3rd	24. P to K B 4th	Q R to K sq
13. Kt takes B	R P takes Kt	25. R to K B 2nd	R takes R
14. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	26. K takes R, and ultimately won the game.	
15. Kt to Kt 5th	B to K B 5th		
16. Q R to K sq			

The following Game was played some time back between Messrs. BODEN and LORD.—(Giucco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Q to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Q takes Q	P takes Q
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	22. Kt to Q 6th	R to K 2nd
4. Castles	P to Q 3rd	23. Kt to K 2nd	Kt takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	24. R takes Kt	P takes P
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. P takes P	Kt takes P
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	26. P to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	27. P takes P	P takes P
9. B to K 3rd	Castles	28. K R to K sq	R to Q 2nd
10. B to K 2nd	Q to Q 2nd	29. Kt to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 5th
11. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 2nd	30. R takes K P	Kt to Q 6th
12. Kt to Q 4th	B takes B	31. R to K 7th	R takes R
13. Q takes B	Q R to K sq	32. R to K 7th	R to Q B sq
14. Q R to K sq	Kt to K Kt 3rd	33. R takes Kt	R to B 8th (ch)
15. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to K Kt 5th	34. R to Q 7th	R to B 7th (ch)
16. P to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	35. R takes Kt	R takes Q Kt P
17. Kt to K B 5th	Kt to K B 5th	36. K to B 2nd	R to K 2nd
18. B takes B	Q R P takes B	37. K to B 3rd	R takes Q Kt P
19. Kt to Q Kt 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	38. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
20. Kt to K Kt 3rd		39. R to Q 7th (ch)	K to R 3rd

White thought, after making this move, he should rather have taken the Q's Pawn with his Queen. It does not appear to us that he could have ensured sufficient advantage thereby to compensate for the loss of his Knight.

CHESS IN COPENHAGEN.

A smart little Game between Mr. FROM and Mr. G. NIELSEN. (Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. P to K B 6th	P to K Kt 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. Q to K Kt 3rd	K to R 2nd
3. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	17. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to K 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	18. B to K 2nd	B takes Kt
5. Kt takes P	B to Q Kt 5th	19. P takes B	R to K Kt sq
6. K Kt to K 2nd	Castles	20. B to K Kt 5th	
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	This initiates a very elegant combination.	
8. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	21. Q takes P	P takes B
9. B to K R 4th	Q to Q 3rd	22. B to K R 5th	B to Q 2nd
10. P to K B 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	23. B takes P (ch)	Kt takes B
11. K to R sq	Kt to K Kt 5th	24. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
12. P to K B 5th		25. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
13. Q to Q 3rd	Kt takes R	26. P to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
14. R takes Kt	Kt to Q 2nd	27. Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to R 2nd.

Drawn game.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DOWAGER LADY BRIDPORT.

The Right Hon. Charlotte Mary, Dowager Baroness Bridport, Duchess of Brontë, in Sicily, died, at Cricket St. Thomas, near Chard, on the 29th ult., in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Her Ladyship was the last surviving child of William, first Earl Nelson, and niece of Horatio, the famous Lord Nelson. At the death of her father, in 1835, she succeeded, by the law of Sicily, to the title of Duchess of Brontë. She married, July 3, 1810, Samuel, second Lord Bridport, and was left a widow Jan. 6, 1868. Her issue consists of one surviving son, Alexander Nelson, present Viscount Bridport, and five daughters, all of whom have been married. Although by special limitation the title of Nelson, so glorious in our naval annals, has passed to the family of Bolton, the representation of the great Admiral vests in the descendants of Lady Bridport. Under the Act of Parliament 46 George III. Lady Bridport received a portion of £10,000 as niece of the first Lord Nelson.

COLONEL J. P. HAMILTON, K.H.

Colonel John Potter Hamilton, Knight of the Guelphic Order, died, on the 28th ult., at Bodlegryd, near Wrexham, aged ninety-five. This gallant officer, who had been on the retired list since August, 1819, served as Cornet in the Scots Greys in the campaign of 1794, under the Duke of York, in which he took part in the action near Cateau, and at the siege of Nimeguen. His lieutenantcy was given to him by the Duke for the skilful manner in which he conveyed despatches to the Prince of Orange. In 1813 he commanded a battalion in the engagement at Castalla, and was shortly after second in command at the capture of Belaguer, in Catalonia. In 1814 he joined, as Lieutenant-Colonel 83rd Regiment, the Duke of Wellington's army.

MR. SERJEANT BELLASIS.

Edward Bellasis, serjeant-at-law, died, on the 24th ult., after a short illness, at his winter residence at Hyères. This excellent gentleman, whose death will be deeply deplored, was born Jan. 1, 1800. He was called to the Bar in 1824, and obtained the coif in 1844. For many years he practised before the Parliamentary bar with reputation and success. He retired in 1865. The learned serjeant enjoyed the confidence of several of the great Catholic families, and was one of the trustees named in the will of Bertram, Earl of Shrewsbury. He married, Oct. 21, 1835, Eliza, only daughter of the late William Garnett, Esq., of Quermore Park, and Bleasdale Tower, in the county of Lancaster, and leaves a large family. His eldest daughter is married to Edward Charlton, M.D., second son of the late W. J. Charlton, Esq., of Hesleyside, Northumberland; and the second to L. B. Bowring, Esq., C.S.I.

MR. MERRY, OF HIGHLANDS.

William Merry, Esq., of Highlands, in the county of Berks, one of the oldest and most active magistrates in that county, died, on the 31st ult., at his seat near Reading. He was born, Nov. 19, 1792, the son of William Merry, Esq., many years Deputy Secretary at War, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Charles Walker, Esq., of Huntingdon. He was educated at Winchester, at an early age entered the War Office, and eventually became private secretary to Viscount Palmerston. He married, July 5, 1820, Annie, second daughter of Kender Mason, Esq., of Beel House, Bucks.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. George Francis Robert Baron Harris, of Belmont Throwley, Kent, was proved on the 27th ult., by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore and Henry Augustus Murray, Esq., the surviving executors, the personality being sworn under £35,000. The deceased peer has directed his executors to distribute among several of his friends mementos of him selected from his jewels, trinkets, and other articles, and he gives complimentary legacies to his executors and others. The remaining provisions of his will are for the benefit of his son and daughter, George Robert Canning and Frances Charlotte.

The will of the Right Rev. Robert Gray, Bishop of Capetown, has been proved under £9000.

The will, with four codicils, of William Henry Greville, Esq., of Queen-street, Mayfair, was proved on the 17th ult., by the Right Hon. Viscount Enfield and the Hon. Francis Egerton, the surviving executors. The personal estate is sworn under £35,000. Among the bequests are £5000 upon trust for Mrs. Augusta Peacocke and her children; £5000 upon trust for Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Arthur Egerton, his wife, and children; and £5000 upon trust for Catherine Greville and Frances Greville conjointly; the residue of his personal estate testator bequeaths to his nieces, Alice (Viscountess Enfield) and Blanche (Countess of Sandwich). All his freehold property testator devises to his nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Greville.

The will of Francis Alfred Baines, of Park-road, Twickenham, Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 18th Hussars, was proved on the 31st ult., under £30,000, by Harry Cuthbert Baines and Arthur Walker, two of the executors. The testator leaves to Miss Louisa Ann Turner his household furniture, plate, and effects, an immediate legacy of £200, and an annuity of £400, all free of duty; and the residue of his property to his brothers and sister—Harry Cuthbert Baines, John Baines, Arthur Baines, and Georgiana Mary Baines.

The will of Mrs. Harriet Scott, widow of the late General James George Scott, of No. 13, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, was proved on the 9th ult., by William Bartholomew Higgins, the brother, and John Iliffe, the surviving executors, under £30,000. The testatrix has appointed the children of her brother, Thomas Charles Higgins, residuary legatees.

The will and three codicils of James Bennett, Esq., of Cadbury House, Somersetshire, were proved on the 22nd ult., by Frederick Wentworth Bennett, the son, William Henry Bennett, the nephew, and Thomas Pfooks, the executors, the personal property being sworn under £30,000. With the exception of a legacy to his nurse, all the provisions of the will are in favour of testator's wife and children.

The will of the Rev. Frederick Cheere, of Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire, has been proved under £20,000; and that of William Skelton under £25,000.

An explosion of firedamp took place at Mr. Clayton's colliery, Brynmally, near Wrexham, yesterday week. Several men were severely burnt, but no fatal case is reported.

Sir William Armstrong opened the session of the North of England Mining and Mechanical Engineers yesterday week by an address, chiefly devoted to the economy of coal, considered in relation to the restricted supply. He stated that at present the country was exhausting its fuel at a ruinous rate, increasing 4 per cent per annum, which, allowing compound interest, would bring us to the end of our coal reserves in about 110 years, though possibly the proper date to assign would be between that he had named and 1273 years, the period calculated by the Royal Commissioners.

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